FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. L—NO. 2,586.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1884. [NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO. 96.]

"Amusements and the Christian Life."

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

A book bearing the above title has recently been published by the Rev L. C. Vass, of Newbern, N. C. It can be obtained from the Presbyterian Board of Publication, Phila; the Presbyterian Committee of Publication 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va; or from Mr. Geo Allen, Newbern, N. C., for 50 cents, postage paid.

This is a valuable treatise upon an important and timely subject by a North Carolina pastor. It embodies in a brief compass of less than a hundred pages much research and many striking facts and vital principles connected with a pure christianity. In statement it is clear, in arrangement happy, in argument convincing, in style polished, and in its influence upon religion and morals tends towards purity and progress. If this book were generally read by professing Christians, and its teachings were pondered, and its sentiments embraced, many vexed questions could be more easily settled, and the line between a Godless world and a Godly church, could be more sharply and definitely drawn.

The first part of this book presents "Popular Amusements and the Primitive Church." It shows how the christian church of the first three centuries was exposed to degrading heathen customs and entertainments, to multiplied and dangerous heresies, and to the seductions of immoral and lucrative occupations.

It describes the abstinence of the primitive christians from such debasing, worldly recreations and practices, despite all the plausible arguments that could be urged in their favor. It proves, by the testimony of friends and foes, that christians of that early period, while separating from the doubtful or sinful amusements, speculations, or employments of those around them, were far removed from moroseness and austerity, were fond of rational social pleasure, and were noted for their cheerful, pure and upright lives.

The second part of this book treats of "Lawful Christian Amusements." It enumerates as essential elements of the christian life, *Consecration to God, Fruit bearing, Self-denial, Obedience to Divine law, Loyalty to the church, and Unity on earth and in heaven.*

It distinctly takes the ground that no amusements can be lawful for the christ ian that are hostile to these principles or that are plainly at variance with the teachings of the scriptures.

The author then mentions as *Tests of lawful amusements, Purity, Spirits, Unselfishness, Salutary influence upon others, Proper preparation to life work, and accordance with the first rules of the church.*

He concludes with a summation of his argument, and an earnest appeal to his readers, to investigate the whole subject for themselves in the light of Bible teaching and with that illumination given in answer to fervent prayer.

Such is an imperfect outline of this little book, discussing the living pions issue of to-day, in the light furnished by the example of the primitive church, and by the instructions of divine revelation. May the lessons of this modest, but important work be wisely read, and deeply pondered. H. G. HILL.

Revenue Reform.

The friends of Tariff reform have cause to be encouraged by their evident strength in the next House of Representatives and the generally acknowledged need of the legislation they propose.

The people for the most part have ceased to be frightened by the bugabon of Free Trade, and are rapidly coming to understand that between the unlimited continuation of war taxes, as advocated by Mr. Blaine, and the removal of all customs duties, as advocated by nobody, there is room for a just and equitable tariff, as plainly set forth in the Democratic National platform.

They are now more than ever fortified by a public sentiment that recognizes the necessity of materially modifying a system of which the chief fruit is an inordinate surplus in the Treasury, representing a corresponding drain upon the business capital of the country.

They have every assurance that the President in his forthcoming message will recommend such reductions of the tariff as will lessen this incubus upon the people, while the liberal views of the Secretary of the Treasury upon this subject are supposed to have undergone no change since his temporary retirement from public life.

Following these recommendations they will have from the Executive of the incoming administration an additional incentive to a careful and comprehensive revision of the existing tariff schedules. Gov. Cleveland has made no public declarations on the question, further than to signify his approval of the platform on which he was elected; but that is enough.—*Wash. Post, Dem.*

CLEVELAND AND THE ARMY.—Mr Cleveland will be an important man in the eyes of the army. According to the Washington *Capital* he will have the appointment of two Major Generals and six Brigadier Generals. Brig. Gen. Augur, who now commands the Department of the Missouri, retires next July, and it will be left wholly on the personal wish of the President, after being advised by the Secretary of War and the Lieutenant-General, what Colonel shall succeed him. A year later will occur the retirement of Gen. Pope, and then the question will be whether Gen. Terry or Gen. Howard shall be the next Major General. Whoever is promoted there will be a vacant Brigadier-Generalship. Major Gen. Hancock will retire in February, 1888, opening the way to the promotion of still another Brigadier-General.

The Baptist State convention will be held next year at Reidsville.

A Card from President Green.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE W. U. TELEGRAPH COMPANY,

NEW YORK, Nov. 25

To the Public:

Now since the Presinential election is settled and the excitement incident to a close political contest has abated, it is proper to say that we are prepared to show most conclusively the utter groundlessness of all charges against the Western Union telegraph company of partiality in reporting or withholding the election returns of the State of New York. I deny in the most emphatic manner that the Western Union company delayed, altered or withheld the election returns of this Saate or any other State, or tampered with them in any way. It had nothing whatever to do with the returns of the State of New York except to transmit them over its lines as prepared by the agents of the Associated Press. All the returns of the State were collected by the Associated Press. All the compiling was done in its offices by its own agents and all the bulletins were prepared by it and copies were simply delivered to Mr. Somerville, superintendent of our newspaper service, for general distribution to the public. This company had nothing to do with making up the bulletins, nor did any officer or agent of other person connected with or interested in this company, except the operators who transmitted the returns, have access to or see any of them until bulletins had been made up therefrom in the Associated Press offices and handed to us for public distribution, and I have no reason to believe that the agents of the Associated Press acted otherwise than in an impartial manner. Ordinarily many of our offices are not kept open for business after 8 o'clock p. m. To assist us in meeting the extraordinary expense of the extra employment of several thousand night operators, we have had for many years arrangements with the press association, giving us the privilege of selling bulletins to political and social clubs and other subscribing customers. We simply took the Associated Press bulletins, as that association had made them up, and delivered them as heretofore to customers who had subscribed for them—nothing more. The charge that returns were purposely withheld, or that there was unusual delay in reporting them, is entirely false. Instead of such delay, there was extraordinary promptness; never before have reports from so many election districts been received within so short a time. Within forty-eight hours after the count of ballots began, returns were received from 98 per cent of the 3,000 election districts in the State. Although the night of the election was stormy and there was some trouble in working the wires, no delay occurred in any reports handed to our offices outside the city of New York. In the city the telegraph service was as nearly perfect as it was possible to make it. It is here to be noted that heretofore the majorities reported from the most populous, and therefore the most accessible counties, have been so decisive that the popular mind has been set at rest respecting the result of elections on the first night, and there being no hope or fear of a change in the general result, subsequent returns were or less tardy have straggled in unheeded. In two instances in this State, I have been informed that the county canvassers, who met one week after the election this year, had to adjourn over because the county clerk had up to that time been unable to get in the vote of their counties. The only other returns complained of were those of Indiana where, at the request of the political committees and the press, in the absence of any agent of the Associated Press, the reports came through and were sent out by our superintendent, Mr. J. F. Wallick, who insists that he used every effort to obtain all the returns as speedily as possible. I consider the demand for an investigation of that service made by the Indianapolis *Sentinel* and also by Mr. Wallick himself reasonable and proper and I have asked the chairman of the Indiana Democratic State committee to take part in the investigation or to name a representative to do so. The management of this company in its business relations to the public is strictly non political and non-partisan. The employees represent every shade of politics and are in the company's service solely by virtue of their proficiency as telegraphers. What their individual political opinions are has never been in any case called into question, nor have their votes ever been canvassed or ascertained, but of those with whom I personally come in contact, I knew that there are quite as many Democrats as Republicans. It is therefore manifestly absurd to charge that the service of the company could be converted into a party machine, or could in any way distort or stifle the facts, when such an attempted conspiracy could only have been made by the aid of a large number of the members of the political party which it was designed to injure.

NORVIN GREEN, President.

War Taxes in Time of Peace.

When, a year ago, endeavors were made to reduce taxation, politicians took the matter in hand and thwarted such a benevolent proposition by flaunting the Presidential election in the face of Congress. Now, this election being over, would it not be right and fair to relieve the people of these shameful war taxes?

Mr. Hendricks stated the situation very fairly and lucidly before a Brooklyn audience when he said:

"President Arthur expresses it as well as I am able to express it. He said that the only standard should be the needs of the Government economically administered. And Secretary Folger, in his last report to Congress, said that the question now presses upon it as to what legislation will relieve the people of the burdens of unnecessary taxation. Ah, it is a burden, and it presses hard when it is $5,000,000 a year. How much would that $85,000,000 do for the country if taxation were reduced wisely, judiciously, so as to leave in the pockets of the people and in the channels of trade $85,000,000 every year? How much would it contribute to enterprise, to industry to prosperity! How much would it bless labor and stimulate capital!

Sir Robert Peel, nearly 30 years ago, expressed similar views. He very graphically said £1 employed in industry is of far more value than £100 pressed from the people in taxation and swelling the volume of the exchequer. Some relief ought to be given to an overtaxed people, and the promises however brilliant they may be for the future, are only sinister mockery. As well might a starving wretch be supposed to be satisfied, or see his wants relieved by a promise on Monday that he is sure to have a plentiful meal on the following Sunday. Taxes—present, heavy war taxes—can easily and at once be relieved, and those who, by a bold or sneaking opposition, frustrate this relief are simply the enemies of the people.

Conkling and the New York Vote.

Following is the correspondence that took place when Conkling's services as counsel were secured by the National Democratic Committee:

NEW YORK, NOV. 8, 1884.

My Dear Sir: There seems to be reason to apprehend a design to involve in litigation and uncertainty the Presidential election in this city and elsewhere. The Democratic committee have no doubt of the result of the election, and wish to establish the exact truth in the mode prescribed by law; at the same time the wish is strong to spare the country a period of agitation and excitement. We ask you as counsel to give such advice and suggest such action as will aid in the prompt and lawful ascertainment of the truth. This is all we mean ourselves and all we shall expect of you.

Yours truly,
W. E. SMITH,
Chm'n Executive Committee.

To Hon. Roscoe Conkling, No. 2, Wall St., New York City.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

My Dear Sir: Your letter of day before yesterday has been carefully considered. I am in full accord with the purpose you declare. Nothing could be more plainly hurtful to the State of New York and the country than a successful attempt to confuse and ensnare the result of the late Presidential election. The modes of law, quietly and honestly observed, will quickly reveal and establish the actual truth. To assist in assuring this is a clear duty, resting on every citizen, regardless of his party attachments. I am at the service of your committee for all in my power in this behalf, and for all I can do to prevent and oppose any effort to dispute by technicalities the verdict which has been rendered, or to hinder or delay its acceptance.

Your obedient servant,
ROSCOE CONKLING.

To Wm. E. Smith, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee.

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN'S SISTER.—Mrs Rebecca M. Levy, of New Orleans, a sister of the late Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, died in that city on Sunday last. She was born in 1809 on one of the islands of the West Indies, and removed to Charleston, S. C., in early girlhood. She married Abraham Levy when eighteen years of age, and was left a widow at the age of twenty. Her son, Lionel L. Levy, is a prominent member of the New Orleans bar. Mrs. Levy moved to Louisiana with the other members of the Benjamin family in 1847. From that date until the breaking out of the war she dispensed hospitality at the homesteads of Judah P. Benjamin. One of these homes was the Belle chase plantation, in Plaquemines Parish, and the other and later one the residence on St. Charlet avenue, New Orleans. Mrs. Levy was residing in this New Orleans home when Gen Butler, in 1862, issued his proclamation requiring all persons to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, or, in failing to take such oath, to be considered alien enemies. At the expiration of the time limited for signifying allegiance her residence was seized for military purposes, and she was ejected without previous notice, being the first person in New Orleans so dealt with. After that she crossed the Federal lines and resided within the Confederacy until the close of the war. She then returned to New Orleans, where she has since resided. —*Nashville American.*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.—The annual report of the treasurer of the United States has been made to the secretary of the treasury. It shows that the net revenue of the government for the fiscal year 1884 was less than that of 1883 by $49,767,712, having been $348,519,869; while in 1883 it amounted to $398,287,581. The decrease in the receipts from customs was $19,639,007; in the receipts from internal revenue, $23,134,296, and in the receipts from miscellaneous sources, $8,849,248. From the aggregate of these items should be deducted an increase of $1,854,840 in the receipts from the sales of public lands, leaving a net reduction as stated above. The net expenditures aggregated $244,126,244, a decrease from the amount in 1883 of $21,289 893 The surplus applicable to the reduction of the public debt amounted to $104,393,525, a decrease of $28,485,818 from that of the previous year. The items of expenditures showing a decrease are as follows: On account of war department, $9,481,779; on account of interior department, $11,469,936; on account of interest on public debt, $4,581,152. There was an increase of $2,224,411 in expenditures on account of civil and miscellaneous, and of $2,008,194 in expenditures on account of the navy department.

Mr. John Forest, a merchant of Hendersonville, dropped dead in his store one day last week. He was about 45 years of age.

Practical Facts about Irrigation.

It is very evident from common experience that injurious droughts are increasing in frequency, and the careful consideration of the subject will develop the following simple but significant truths:

That whatever the cause of this deficiency of moisture, whether from the destruction of the forests or not, the simplest and cheapest remedy at the hands of the agriculturist is irrigation.

That whenever a supply of water can by obtained, the cost of pumping it will not exceed 3c per 1,000 gallons for an amount of 10,000 gallons per day pumped to a height of 50 feet above the surface of the water, which cost will include the necessary repairs and depreciation and interest on the cost of the necessary fixtures and reservoir; this is less than one sixth the price charged by the city of Boston for metered water, and considerably less than the price charged for irrigation in any place where the present generation has constructed the works and seeks to make them pay a remunerative income.

That should a brook or spring not be available, there are but few places where an adequate supply may not be obtained by sinking wells.

That the cost and arrangement of the work will vary so much with the different locations and circumstances that no schedule of cost can be given, but the cases will be rare where $750 to $1,000, discreetly expended, will not furnish ample water for the irrigation of fifteen acres of tillage land.

That the preservation of a single crop, in a year of unusual drought, would reimburse the whole expense.

That the positive assurance of immunity from the effects of drought should induce all cultivators to secure at once the means of irrigating their land if possible.

That besides the security afforded in the case of an excessive drought, it will be found that water can be used very profitably in almost any season with a great variety of crops. And lastly—

The great wonder is that our farmers and horticulturists have disregarded the matter for so long a time.—[Col. H. W. Wilson to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.]

The State Vote.

The State Board of Canvassers completed the canvass of the vote of North Carolina on Friday.

Following is the result:

Cleveland, 142,905; Blaine, 125,068 Scales' majority is 20,239 Lt Governor, Stedman 142,826, Faircloth 123,039; Secretary of State, Saunders 142,865, Candler 122,822; auditor, Roberts 142,809, Lawson 124,754; treasurer, Bain 142,893 Stanton 122,908; attorney general, Davidson 142,867, Cook 122,562; superintendent of public instruction, Finger 142,666 Winston 121,963. Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Merrimon 140,397, Russell 118,910.

The vote for Congressmen was as follows: First district, Skinner 16,381, Respass 14,093; second, Woodward 15,699, O'Hara 22,309; third, Green 16,785, Brogden 12,252; fourth, Cox 18,930, Turner 13,418; fifth, Reid 15,047, Edwards 12,522; sixth, Bennett 19,314. Dockery 14,010; seventh, Henderson 14,262. Ramsey 10,851; eighth, Cowles 11,422, Green S, 036; ninth, Johnston 13,024, Ewart 11,466.

The total vote in the State for Congressmen was: Democratic, 141,891; Republican, 118,987. This was 1,355 less than the vote for Scales, and 5,023 less than that for York.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.—An Albany dispatch of Thanksgiving Day says:

Gov. Cleveland attended thanksgiving service at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Charles Wood, the pastor, officiating. The Governor was accompanied to the church by his sisters, Miss R. E Cleveland, Mrs. W. E. Hoyt and Mrs. L G. Yeomans, his brother, Rev. W. N. Cleveland, and brothers in-law Hoyt and Yeomans.

The thanksgiving dinner at the Executive Mansion was entirely a family affair. Only the relatives of the Governor sat at the table. No visitors were received at the mansion during the day and evening, the Governor having expressed a desire to spend the day in a sort of family re-union. It was the first opportunity he has had since he was elected President to talk to his immediate relatives collectively. There is no doubt, however, that the occupation of the White House was talked over. It is said on rather good authority that Mrs. Hoyt and Miss Cleveland will assume the duties of keeping house for the President.

It has been definitely determined by Mr. Cleveland that he will send in his resignation as Governor to take effect Jan. 6.

PREVENTION OF NOISE.—To those who carry on any operations requiring much hammering or pounding, a simple means of deadening the noise of their work is a great relief. Several methods have been suggested, but the best are probably these: 1. Robber cushions under the legs of the work bench. *Chambers's Journal* describes a factory where the hammering of fifty coppersmiths was scarcely audible in the room below, their benches having under each leg a rubber cushion. 2. Kegs of sand or sawdust applied in the same way. A few inches of sand or sawdust is first poured into each keg; on this is laid a board or block upon which the leg rests, and round the leg and block is poured fine dry sand or sawdust. Not only all noise, but all vibration and shock, is prevented; and an ordinary anvil so mounted may be used in a dwelling-house without annoying the inhabitants. To amateurs, whose workshops are almost always located in dwelling-houses, this advice affords a cheap and simple relief from a very great nuisance.

AT COST!

AT COST!!

The subscriber has positively determined to discontinue the

CLOTHING BUSINESS,

and offers his entire stock of

MEN'S, BOY'S, YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING

AT COST, AND NO MISTAKE!

Parents and Guardians are respectfully invited to call, examine and make their purchases.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

GEO. BRANDT,

Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 South Side Hay St.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct 23, 1884. 90tf

TO THE LADIES!

HAVING moved into our elegant New Store, we are prepared to show a large and varied stock of

DRESS GOODS,

in new styles and desirable colors, with Trimmings to match. Also, a nice line of

WRAPS

for Ladies, Misses and Children. In

WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS AND HOSIERY,

we defy competition, both as to excellence of quality and economy of prices.

To the selection of

BOY'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,

our special attention was directed.

An examination will convince the public that we are prepared to meet the wants of all classes.

Respectfully,
HENRY R. NOVITZKY.

Oct 1, 1884. 87tf

CAN BE FOUND
—AT—
McMillan Bros.,
IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR
LARGE SELECTION OF
COOKING STOVES,
OIL STOVES,
Ice Cream Freezers,
WATER COOLERS,
SPONGE, HIP and INFANT BATH TUBS,
TIN TOILET SETS,
GALVANIZED WELL & WATER BUCKETS,
BLOCK TIN-WARE,
GRANITE IRON-WARE
BRASS and ENAMELED PRESERVING KETTLES,
STEP LADDERS,
TERRA COTTA CHIMNEY FLUES AND TOPS,
Drive Wells and Garden Pumps,
CHIP SKIMMERS, ROSIN DIPPERS,
WHEEL-BARROWS, &c.
CALL AND SEE US!
McMILLAN BROS.

June 5, 1884. 70tf

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712 Royal octavo pages; 67 full-page Illustrations.
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Address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., New York or Chicago.

Oct 16, 1884. 89-1y

Harrisons' Town and Country Ready Mixed Paints.

UNEXCELLED IN BEAUTY AND DURABILITY. Attention is particularly invited to

Book of Designs

with 35 plates, showing tasteful combinations of these colors for outside painting.

Numerous Specimens

of painting in this town attest the quality of the paint, as well as the convenience and value of the designs.

Let the good work go on. Sole Agent.
H. R. HORNE.

"WE ASK ALL"

Interested in Hides, Furs, Wool, Roots, Feathers, Beeswax, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Dried Fruit, Poultry, Hay and Produce generally to send for our Price Currents. Prompt returns on all Consignments.

Trial shipments solicited.

R. L. WILLIAMS & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
Office, 169 *William Street, New York.*

Oct 23, 1884 90-1y

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. 2-1y

GEO. A. THOMSON,
HEADQUARTERS
FOR
Family Supplies.
General Merchandise.
Rock Bottom Prices
AND
GOOD GOODS,
54 PESRON STREET,
Wholesale and Retail
PROVISION DEALER.
GEO. A. THOMSON.

Nov 29, 1883 43tf

Valuable Land for Sale.

UNDER the power and authority given in certain mortgages recorded in Books S, No. 3, page 354; Y. No. 3, page 3-1; R, No. 3, 503; Register's Office of Cumberland County, I will offer for sale on Tuesday, December 23d, 1884, at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., at 12 o'clock M., the following lands lying in said County, on Yadkin road, about six miles west of Fayetteville, known as the Carver place. The tract contains 400 acres, of which about 75 acres is cleared. There is a valuable mill site and water power on the premises. The wooded land is well timbered with round leaf black jack. Terms e sb.

For further information call on W. H. Carver on the premises, or

C. W. BROADFOOT,
Att'y for Mortgagee.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 17, 1884. 94ts

H. M. DEPO
HAS OPENED A FIRST-CLASS
RESTAURANT
on Gillespie Street, one door below W. J. McDonald's Saloon. His many friends may regale themselves with any of the delicacies of the season, at moderate rates.

OYSTERS

may be had at his restaurant whenever the season *permits.*

Nov 13, 1884. 93-1m

R. S. HUSKE,
Attorney at Law,
No. 2 OLD STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.

Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.
Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.
Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.
Autograph and Photograph Albums
Blank Books.
Full and half bound Days and Ledgers of all qualities and prices.
Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel Frames, Box Papeteries, Cards and Envelopes to match; Wedding and Birth-day Cards, Chromos, &c. In fact a full assortment of all articles kept in a Bookstore.

G. H. HAIGH.

1870. 1884.
At the Old Stand.

OUR town friends will find a full line of Family Groceries, consisting in part of all grades of Flour, Bacon—Shoulders, Sides, Hams and Breakfast Strips; Coffee—green and roasted; Butter, Lard, Molasses and Syrup; Canned Goods, and a good lot of Mackerel.

Goods delivered free.

Royster's best Candy always on hand.

To our country friends we would say we keep a general stock of Goods at wholesale and retail. Call and see me.

I will pay the highest market price for country produce.

J. A. GAINEY, Ag't.

March 26, 1884. 60tf

KING'S EVIL

Was the name formerly given to Scrofula because of a superstition that it could be cured by a king's touch. The world is wiser now, and knows that

SCROFULA

can only be cured by a thorough purification of the blood. If this is neglected, the disease perpetuates its taint through generation after generation. Among its earlier symptomatic developments are Eczema, Cutaneous Eruptions, Tumors, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Purulent Ulcers, Nervous and Physical Collapse, etc. If allowed to continue, Rheumatism, Scrofulous Catarrh, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Tubercular Consumption, and various other dangerous or fatal maladies, are produced by it.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only powerful and always reliable blood-purifying medicine. It is so effectual an alterative that it eradicates from the system Hereditary Scrofula, and the kindred poisons of contagious diseases and mercury. At the same time it enriches and vitalizes the blood, restoring healthful action to the vital organs and rejuvenating the entire system. This great

Regenerative Medicine

Is composed of the genuine *Honduras Sarsaparilla*, with *Yellow Dock, Stillingia*, the *Iodides of Potassium* and *Iron*, and other ingredients of great potency, carefully and scientifically compounded. Its formula is generally known to the medical profession, and the best physicians constantly prescribe AYER'S SARSAPARILLA as an

Absolute Cure

For all diseases caused by the vitiation of the blood. It is concentrated to the highest practicable degree, far beyond any other preparation for which like effects are claimed, and is therefore the cheapest, as well as the best blood purifying medicine, in the world.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass

[Analytical Chemists.]

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ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS.

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WE WOULD ESPECIALLY INVITE ATTENTION TO OUR VERY LARGE LINE OF

Engagement Rings,

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Cathedral Gong Clocks,

SPRING CLOCKS,

WEIGHT CLOCKS!

THE MOST EXTENSIVE LINE OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR

BRIDAL PRESENTS,

BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,

WATCHMAKERS,

Jewelers & Silversmiths.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

Oct 30, 1884 91tf

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING qualified as administrator upon the estate of Duncan J. Black, dec'd, all persons having claims against said decedent are hereby notified to exhibit the same to me at or before October 30, 1885. NEILL L. RAY,
Administrator of Duncan J. Black.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 30, 1884. 91-6w

Express Steamboat Co, and Steamer Wave.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & Co.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C

Sept 4, 1884. 85tf

FOR RENT.

THOSE TWO STORES ON GILLESPIE ST, lately occupied by Mr. J. L. Allen. The entire building has recently been thoroughly overhauled and fitted up, and a desirable opportunity is offered to those wishing to rent. Will rent the stores either separately or together. Possession given immediately. For terms apply to

DANIEL McNATT
or R. M. NIMOCKS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 18, 1884. 85tf

Sunnyside Nursery.

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS and other Bulbs for Fall planting. Please send in your orders as soon as possible, to be delivered in October.

Tuberoses are blooming. We can furnish bouquets, baskets of cut flowers, &c. Send orders to

JAMES M. LAMB, Sunnyside,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept 4, 1884. 67-1y

Dwellings to Rent.

TWO RESIDENCES on Arch Street, next Dr. Huske's. Each one has four rooms, two pantries and a kitchen.

These dwellings have been all newly fitted up and painted in the most complete manner within the last month, and are now equal to any new buildings of the same capacity. Apply to

G. ROSENTHAL.

Nov 6, 1884 92tf

150 Hhds. Molasses.

WE OFFER THIS LOT OF EXTRA PRIME Porto Rico Molasses at low prices, in Bbls. or Hhds.

EDWARD KIDDER & SON.

Wilmington, N. C., March 27. 61-tf

Saw Mill on C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

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DANIEL McNATT & SON.

June 12, 1884. 71tf

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 4, 1884.

THE EFFECT OF THE RECENT ELECTIONS—AND OF BAD TIMES.

We print to-day the chief portion of the President's message, with a synopsis of his recommendations where the text is not given in full. We print also one of the Rev. Talmage's remarkable politico-economic effusions, in which it appears that the preacher anticipated the President in the most striking of the latter's recommendations. The people, however, anticipated both in their verdict at the polls, the other day, as the business instincts of a portion of the people have for some years been anticipating all—of which latter fact the following extract from the full text of the President's message is an evidence:

The recent purchase by citizens of the United States of a large trading fleet heretofore under the Chinese flag has considerably enhanced our commercial importance in the east.

But Mr. Arthur's and Mr. Talmage's scheme for enlarging the scope of that inter-State free trade which the Constitution requires within the limits of the United States, by including the "American States" of Central and South America and by subsidizing steamship lines thereto, will hardly serve the purpose which enlightenment through hard times and the inexorable laws of supply and demand have forced into the popular mind.

Let the "commercial treaties" be extended to take in all the nations, so as to prevent the inevitable retaliation of the excluded ones. In other words, let us have free trade with all the world, limited only by the necessity of supporting the government by customs. This would be a rational as well as a comprehensive "commercial treaty." The Presidential and Talmagian process is but patch-work.

CONGRESS.

Congress met on Monday. At half past one P. M., the President's message was received and read. Its reading consumed one hour and ten minutes and was listened to in both Senate and House with great attention. The Senate thereafter adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island; and the House with the same purpose because of the death of the late Representative Evins of South Carolina.

In the House on Tuesday, Mr. Follett of Ohio offered a resolution that the committee on expenditures in the department of justice be required to investigate the charges contained in the following preamble:

"I do impeach Lot Wright, United States marshal for the southern district of Ohio, of high crimes and misdemeanors. I charge him with usurpation of power and violation of the law; in that he appointed a large number of general and special deputy marshals to serve at the several voting precincts in the city of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, at the election for members of Congress held in said city on the 14th day of October, 1884, and armed said marshals with pistols and other deadly weapons, said to have been furnished by the war department of the United States government; in that a large number of deputy marshals so appointed and armed were notorious criminals and men of known vicious and brutal habits and bad reputation, and many of them non residents of said city of Cincinnati and State of Ohio; in that said deputy marshals, acting under his orders and directions, aided, abetted and encouraged fraudulent voting, intimidation of voters and gross outrages upon the elective franchise and the rights of the honest voters of said city, in furtherance of the interests of a political party and its candidates."

A lengthy debate followed, participated in by Messrs. Keifer, Hiscock, G. D. Wise, Barksdale and others—an attempt being made by the three former to have the inquiry extended. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Reagan offered as a substitute for the inter-State commerce bill reported by the committee on commerce last session, the bill generally known as the Reagan bill, and entered into an extensive comparison of the two measures, his remarks being listened to with great attention.

Nothing else of importance transpired in Senate or House, up to Tuesday night.

SENATOR VANCE.

North Carolina has a remarkable brace of senators in Ransom and Vance. In considerable intercourse with the public men of other States during the past twelve months, the writer has heard but one opinion expressed, viz: that North Carolina is better represented in the Senate than any other State. The people of North Carolina are of the same opinion. Senator Ransom's term does not expire until 1889, but the Legislature which meets next month will choose a successor to his colleague. If the result of the late elections had been to reduce the Democratic strength on join ballot to a slender majority, as some predicted, an effort would doubtless have been made by the protection so-called Democrats to deprive the State and the country of the services of that eminent man and ever faithful North Carolinian. As the matter stands, however, it will be an unlucky day for the man or set of men who shall make the attempt.

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.—After all, the contested election case of Leman vs. Brand has been decided in favor of Leman, Republican. So, we shall not have a Democratic Senator from Illinois.

Herman Linde, of New-York, the Shakespearean reader, while looking through the "Polytechnic Art Gallery" in Louisville, Ky., on Friday, discovered a picture which, he says, is Rembrandt's "Slaughter of the Innocents," a painting celebrated in history, for which connoisseurs have been searching for years. Mr. Linde purchased the picture for $100 from the owner, Robert Magness. How the picture came here is unknown.

The total cost of the Tichborne litigation was over $450,000, a sum which included not only the case of Tichborne against Lushington, but two actions in respect of the Doughty estates and two bought letters of administration to Lady Tichborne.

The President's Message.

After congratulating the country upon the peaceful determination of the recent Presidential issue, and advising the adoption of some one of the proposed plans for counting the electoral vote, the message recounts the satisfactory relations of the United States which exist with nearly all the nations, and proceeds:

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

With the republic of Nicaragua a treaty has been concluded which authorizes the construction by the United States of a canal railway and telegraph line across the Nicaraguan territory. By the terms of the treaty sixty miles of the San Juan river as well as lake Nicaragua, an inland sea forty miles in width, are to constitute a part of the projected enterprise. This leaves for actual canal construction seventeen miles on the Pacific side and thirty-six miles on the Atlantic. To the United States, whose rich territory on the Pacific is for the ordinary purposes of commerce practically cut off from communication by water with the Atlantic ports, the political and commercial advantages of such a project can scarcely be over estimated. It is believed that when the treaty is laid before you, the justice and liberality of its provisions will command universal approval at home and abroad.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH THE AMERICAN STATES.

During the past year the increasing good will between our own government and that of Mexico has been variously manifested. The treaty of commercial reciprocity, concluded January 20, 1883, has been ratified and awaits the necessary tariff legislation of Congress to become effective. This legislation will, I doubt not, be among the first measures to claim your attention.

* * * * *

The Central and South American commission, appointed by authority of the act of July 7, 1884, will soon proceed to Mexico. It has been furnished with instructions, which will be laid before you. They contain a statement of the general policy of the government for enlarging its commercial intercourse with the American States. The commissioners have been actively preparing for their responsible task by holding conferences in the principal cities with merchants and others interested in Central and South American trade.

* * * * *

This government has been called upon more than once of late to take action in fulfillment of its international obligations toward Spain. Agitation in the island of Cuba hostile to the Spanish crown having been fomented by persons abusing the sacred rights of hospitality which our territory affords, the officers of this government have been instructed to exercise vigilance to prevent infractions of our neutrality law at Key West and at other points near the Cuban coast. I am happy to say that in the only instance where the precautionary measures were successfully eluded, the offenders when found in our territory were subsequently tried and convicted. The growing need of close relationship of intercourse and traffic between the Spanish Antilles and their natural market in the United States led to the adoption in January last of a commercial agreement looking to that end. The agreement has since been superseded by a more carefully-framed and comprehensive convention, which I shall submit to the Senate for approval. It has been the aim of this negotiation to open such a favored reciprocal exchange of productions carried under the flag of either country as to make the intercourse between Porto Rico and ourselves scarcely less intimate than the commercial movement between our domestic ports and to insure a removal of the burdens on shipping in the Spanish Indies, of which in the past our ship-owners and ship-masters have so often had cause to complain.

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

I recommend that the scope of the neutrality laws of the United States be so enlarged as to cover all patent acts of hostility committed in our territory and aimed against the peace of a friendly nation. Existing statutes prohibit the fitting out of armed expeditions, and restrict the shipment of explosives, though the enactments in the latter respect were not framed with regard to international obligations, but simply for protection of foreign travel. All these statutes were intended to meet special emergencies that had already arisen since, and modern ingenuity supplies means for the organization of hostilities without open resort to armed vessels or to filibustering parties. I see no reason why overt preparations in this country for the commission of criminal acts, such as are here under consideration, should not be alike punishable, whether such acts are intended to be committed in our country or in a foreign country with which we are at peace. The prompt and thorough treatment of this question is one which intimately concerns the national honor.

* * * * *

THE FINANCES.

The condition of our finances and the operations of the various branches of the public service which are connected with the treasury department are very fully discussed in the report of the secretary. It appears that the ordinary revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884, were: From customs, $195,067,489 76; from internal revenue $121,586,072 51; from all other sources $31,866,307 65; total ordinary revenues $348,519,869 92. The public expenditures during the same period were, for civil expenses $22,312,907 71; for foreign intercourse $1,260,766 37; for Indians $6,475,999 29; pensions $55,429,228 06; for the military establishment, including river and harbor improvement and arsenals $39,429,603 36; for the naval establishment, including vessels, machinery and improvements at the navy yards $17,292,601 44; for miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, light houses and collecting the revenue $43,939,710 00; for expenditures on account of the District of Columbia $3,407,049 62; interest on the public debt, $54,578,378 48; for the sinking fund $46,790,229 50; total ordinary expenditures $290,916,473 83; leaving a surplus $57,603,396 09.

As compared with the preceding fiscal year, there was a net decrease of over $21,000,000 in the amount of expenditures. The aggregate receipts were less than those of the year previous by about $54,000,000. The falling off in the revenue from customs made up nearly $20,000,000 of this deficiency, and about $23,000,000 of the remainder was due to the diminished receipts from internal revenue taxation. The secretary estimates the total receipts for the fiscal year, which will end June 30, 1885, at $330,000,000, and the total expenditures at $290,620,201 16, in which sum are included the interest on the debt and amount payable to the sinking fund. This would leave a surplus for the present year of about $39,000,000.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The value of exports from the United States to foreign countries during the year ending June 30, '84, was as follows: Domestic merchandise $724,964,852, foreign merchandise $15,548,757; total merchandise $740,513,609; specie $67,133,383; total exports of merchandise and specie $807,646,992. The cotton and cotton manufactures included in this statement were valued at $208,900,415; the breadstuffs at $162,517,617; the provisions $114,416,547, and the mineral oils at $47,103,248.

During the same period the imports were as follows: merchandise $667,697,693; gold and silver $37,426,262; total $705,123,955. More than sixty-three per cent. of the entire value of the imported merchandise consisted of the following articles: Sugar and molasses $103,884,274; wool and woolen manufactures, $53,542,292; silk and its manufactures, $49,949,128; coffee, $49,686,705; iron and steel and manufactures thereof, $41,464, 599; chemicals, $33,464,965; flax, hemp, jute and like substances and manufactures thereof, $33,463,398; cotton and manufactures of cotton, $30,454,476; hides and skins other than fur skins $22,350,906.

I concur with the secretary of the treasury in recommending the immediate suspension of the coinage of silver dollars and of the issuance of silver certificates. This is a matter to which in former communications I have more than once invoked the attention of the national legislature. It appears that annually for the past six years there have been coined, in compliance with requirements of the act of February 28, 1878, more than 27,000,000 silver dollars. The number now outstanding is reported by the secretary to be nearly $185,000,000, whereof but little more than $40,000,000, or less than 22 per cent, are in actual circulation. The mere existence of this fact seems to me to furnish of itself a cogent argument for the repeal of the statute which has made such fact possible. But there are other and graver considerations that tend in the same disection. The secretary avows his conviction that unless this coinage and the issuance of silver certificates be suspended silver is likely at no distant day to become our sole metallic standard. The commercial disturbance and the impairment of national credit that would be thus occasioned can scarcely be over estimated. I hope that the secretary's suggestions respecting the withdrawal from circulation of the one and two dollar notes will receive your approval. It is likely that a considerable portion of the silver now encumbering the vaults of the treasury might thus find its way into the currency. While trade dollars have ceased for the present at least, to be an element of active disturbance in our currency system, some provision should be made for the expenses to the government. In view of the circumstances under which they are coined, and of the fact that they have never had a legal tender quality, there should be offered for them only a slight advance over their bullion value.

The secretary in the course of his report considers the propriety of beautifying the designs of our subsidiary silver coins, and of so increasing their weight that they may bear their due ratio of value to the standard dollar. His conclusions in this regard are cordially approved.

TAX REDUCTION.

In my annual message of 1882, I recommended the abolition of all excise taxes except those relating to distilled spirits. This recommendation is now renewed. In case these taxes shall be abolished the revenues that will still remain to the government will, in my opinion, not only suffice to meet its reasonable expenditures, but will afford a surplus large enough to permit such tariff reduction as may seem to be advisable. When the results of the recent revenue laws and commercial treaties shall have shown in what quantities those reductions can be most judiciously effected one of the greatest of the problems which appeal to the wisdom of Congress for solution is the ascertainment of the most effective means for increasing our foreign trade, and thus relieving the depression under which our industries are now languishing. The secretary of the treasury advises that the duty of investigating this subject be entrusted, in the first instance, to a competent commissioner. While fully recognizing the considerations that may be urged against this course, I am nevertheless of the opinion that upon the whole no other would be likely to effect speedier or better results. That portion of the secretary's report which concerns the condition of our shipping interests cannot fail to command your attention.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

He emphatically recommends that as an incentive to the investment of American capital in American steamships, the government shall by liberal payments for mail transportation or otherwise lend its active assistance to individual enterprise; and declares his belief that unless that course be pursued our foreign carrying trade must remain as it is to-day, almost exclusively in the hands of foreigners. One phase of this subject is now especially prominent, in view of the repeal by the act of June 26, 1884, of all statutory provisions arbitrarily compelling American vessels to carry mails to and from the United States. As it is necessary to make provision to compensate the owners of such vessels for performing that service after April, 1885, it is hoped that the whole subject will receive early consideration that will lead to the enactment of such measures for the revival of our merchants marine as the wisdom of Congress may devise.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The three per cent bonds of the government to the amount of more than $100,000,000 have since my last annual message been redeemed by the treasury. The bonds of that issue still outstanding amount to over $200,000,000, about one-fourth of which will be retired through the operations of the sinking fund during the coming year. As these bonds still constitute the chief basis for the circulation of the National banks, the question how to avert the contraction of the currency, caused by their retirement, is one of constantly increasing importance. It seems to be generally conceded that the law governing this matter exacts from the banks excessive security, and that upon their present bond deposits, a larger circulation than is now allowed may be granted with safety. I hope that the bill which passed the Senate at the last session permitting the issue of notes equal to the face value of the deposited bonds will commend itself to the approval of the House of Representatives.

* * * * * * * * *

THE EXTENSION OF OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

It seems proper to declare the general principles that should in my opinion underlie our national efforts in this direction. The main conditions of the problem may be thus stated: We are a people apt in mechanical pursuits and fertile in invention; we cover a vast extent of territory; rich in agricultural products and in nearly all the raw materials necessary for successful manufacture. We have systems of production establishments more than sufficient to supply our own wants. The scales of living of our artisan classes is such as tends to secure their personal comfort and the development of those higher moral and intellectual qualities that go to the making of good citizens. Our system of tax and tariff legislation is yielding a revenue which is in excess of the present needs of the government. These are the elements from which it is sought to devise a scheme by which, without unfavorably changing the condition of the workingmen, our merchants mechanics shall be raised from their condition and new markets provided for the sale, beyond our borders, of the many fruits of our industrial enterprises. The problem is complex, and can be solved by no single measure or innovation of reform. The country of the American continent and the adjacent islands are for the United States the natural marts of supply and demand. It is from them that we should obtain what we do not produce in sufficiency, and it is to them that the surplus productions of our fields, our mills and our workshops should flow under conditions that will equalize or favor them in compensation with foreign competition. Four paths of policy seem to point to this end. First, a series of reciprocal commercial treaties with the countries of America which shall foster between us and them an unhampered movement of trade. The conditions of these treaties should be the free admission of such merchandise as this country does not produce in return for the admission free or under a favored scheme of duties of our own products—the benefits of such exchange to apply only to goods carried under the flag of the parties to this contract and the removal on both sides from the vessels so privileged of all tonnage dues on national imports.

Secondly: The establishment of the consular service of the United States on a salaried footing, thus permitting the relinquishment of consular fees. Thirdly: the enactment of measures to favor the construction and maintenance of a steam carrying marine under the flag of the United States. Fourthly: The establishment of an uniform currency basis for the countries of America. The surplus production of our mines and mints might thus be utilized and steps taken toward the general remonetization of silver. It seems to me that many of the embarrassing elements in the great national conflict between

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE

may thus be turned to good account; that the revenue may be reduced so as no longer to over-tax the people; that protective duties may be retained without becoming burdensome and that our shipping interests may be judiciously encouraged. The currency fixed on a firm basis, and above all such an unity of interests established among the States of the American systems as will be of great and ever increasing advantage to them all. All treaties in the line of this policy which have been negotiated or are in process of negotiation contain a provision deemed to be requisite under the constitution limiting to the House of Representatives the authority to originate bills for raising revenue.

In addition to the above, the President calls attention to the want of legislation to enable the executive to avail himself of the numerous invitations to the government to participate in international exhibitions; and recommends a uniform rule for the registration of vessels owned by American citizens and engaged in trade between foreign ports; the revision of the naturalization laws so as to make them uniform; the appropriation of six millions of dollars to begin with out of an eventual sixty millions for seacoast defenses able to repel modern methods of attack, and the establishment of two government factories for the manufacture of heavy steel cannon; the construction of ten war vessels of various grades, and the restoration of the navy "to the high state of efficiency which formerly characterized it;" that the unit of weight in in first class mail matter be once ounce, instead of half an ounce, as now; the erection of a government penitentiary; the adoption of a system by which the fees of U. S. attorneys and marshals shall be computed; the repeal of the pre-emption law; the enactment of statutes looking to the present legal complications touching lapsed grants to railroad companies, and the funding of the debt of the several Pacific railroads under such guarantee as shall secure its ultimate payment; that Congress assume absolute political control of Utah, and provide for the appointment of a commission with such governmental powers as in its judgment may justly and wisely be put into their hands for the suppression of polygamy; the passage of a national bankrupt law; the adoption of such measures as will be likely to ward off cholera or mitigate its severity if it visit us; and a pension for General Grant.

A Bit of Modern History.

Death of "Oklahoma Payne."

A dispatch from Kansas City, Mo., states that Capt. David L. Payne, the famous leader of the Oklahoma Voomers, who is known throughout the land as "Oklahoma Payne," died suddenly this morning while eating breakfast at the Hotel De Barnars, in Wellington, Kan.

In March, 1872, Capt. Payne, then a resident of Wichita, Kan., organized the Oklahoma colony, and Oklahoma Town Company, and was made President of both. The Government, it was claimed, purchased the Oklahoma lands in the Indian Territory and extinguished the Indian title, so that as Government lands they were subject to pre-emption and homestead under the act of Congress of September, 1841, and the homestead laws of 1862. In June, 1880 Capt. Payne, with several companions, attempted a settlement on the Oklahoma lands, having in the meantime surveyed and laid out the city of Oklahoma, but was captured by United States troops, and Payne with five companions was taken to Fort Smith, Arkansas, and there confined by the United States authorities for the period of 30 days, and afterwards, without trial or punishment, released. In the Fall of the same year Capt. Payne made a second entry into the ceded lands, but was again ejected therefrom by United States troops and confined for 26 days at Fort Smith. At this time Payne was indicted in the United States District Court for the Western District of Arkansas for returning to the Indian country after having been removed therefrom. Upon the presentment of this indictment Capt. Payne, by his counsel, demurred to the indictment on the ground that these lands were not a portion of the Indian country. The court overruled the demurrer, but no judgment was ever pronounced by the court, and Payne was released. In the Fall of 1880 Payne, with several hundred families, assembled on the southern Kansas border, and attempted to cross the intervening 50 mile strip of Indian Territory between the southern line of Kansas and the Oklahoma lands, but was restrained by the Federal troops. For the time being the project was dropped, but in the face of all these obstacles Capt Payne persevered, and left Wichita about the 1st of December, 1881, and planted his colony on the town site of Oklahoma City without any opposition whatever. He was, however, soon ejected from the Territory and since that time has made several further attempts to carry out his scheme. Last summer he was forcibly driven from the Territory by United States troops. He has been a constant source of annoyance to the War Department as, notwithstanding his frequent ejection from the lands he coveted, he persisted in his efforts, and as shown in the above dispatch, he was, at the time of his death preparing for still another raid.

In the report of the Secretary of War, which is issued this morning, the following with reference to Capt. Payne's movements is found: "Information received at the War Department indicates that the persistent leader of these intruders is an adventurer who has found a profitable source of money-making in organizing colonies to go into the Territory. As the Secretary has heretofore stated, the only penalty for the offense committed by him and those whom he deludes into joining these colonies is the fine which may be imposed under Section 2,148 of the Revised Statutes, and the fine cannot be collected, and he renews his recommendation that an amendment of the statute be made providing for imprisonment, as it is believed that such a punishment would prevent these vexatious raids and save a very large expenditure now incurred in the movement of troops employed in executing the law."

Whedbee vs. Williams.

Because it involved so much money, says the Raleigh *Chronicle* of Saturday, because so many and such eminent lawyers were employed, and because there was such an uncommon jury, the case of Whedbee vs. Williams, administrator of David R Murchison, which occupied the United States Circuit Court here this week, was of uncommon importance.

The story of the transaction about which the suit has been brought is briefly this: On July 29, 1881, Murchison & Co., of Wilmington, through the late David R Murchison, who was one of the firm, bought from a New York pool 615 bonds of the Carolina Central Railroad at 78 cents, which made an aggregate of $479,700, and 5 per cent. more expense, which made the total sum $510,450. They were second mortgage bonds with certificates of stock attached, and they gave Murchison & Co. a controlling interest in the road The late David R. Murchison sold the bonds to Mr. John M. Robinson, at $1.10, which aggregated $676,500. By this transaction Murchison & Co., or the late D. R. Murchison, made $196,800, less the expense. The suit was to recover half of this profit, or $98,400. The point in dispute was this: The counsel for Whedbee claim that an agreement was made between Whedbee and Murchison that if Murchison bought the bonds to hold, the transaction was ended; but that if Murchison (or Murchison & Co.) should sell the bonds, they should give Wedbee & Dickinson one-half the profits they made. The suit was brought to recover this half of the Murchison profits in the transaction with Mr. Murchison. On the other hand, the defendant's attorneys claim that no such agreement was made—that Murchison could do what he pleased with the bonds without obligations to Whedbee & Dickinson; or, that even if such a contract had been made, it was not broken, because Murchison & Co. bought the bonds from Whedbee & Dickinson, and then they fell to the late D. R. Murchison as the profits from the firm, and that he, as his own personal property, sold them to Mr. Robinson.

The jury found that there had been a contract, but that it had not been violated.

Davis and Sherman.

A Dispute between the ex-President and the ex-General.

A recent St. Louis dispatch says:

Some time ago, Gen. Sherman, in a speech here, said "Jeff. Davis was not a secessionist; he was a conspirator. I have seen letters from Jefferson Davis to a man whose name I cannot mention, because he is a United States Senator. In that letter, he said he would turn Lee's army against any State that might attempt to secede from the Southern Confederacy."

Mr. Davis writes a letter to yesterday's *Republican* which says:

"This public assault under the covert plea that it is based upon information which regard for a United States Senator does not permit him to present, will, to honorable minds, suggest the idea of irresponsible slander. * * The allegation that I ever wrote such a letter as described is unqualifiedly false, and the assertion that I had any purpose or wish to destroy the liberty and equal rights of any State either North or South, is a reckless, shameless falsehood. If General Sherman has access to any letters purporting to have been written by me which will sustain his accusation, let him produce them or wear the brand of a base slanderer."

The following interview with General Sherman is published:

"I have read Mr. Davis's letter in this morning's paper. I have nothing to say to the newspapers. This is an affair between two gentlemen. I will take my time about it, and write to Mr. Davis himself. We will settle the matter between us."

1860 to 1885.

Ex-Governor Holden to Write a History.

If my health will permit I propose to write a history or sketch of North Carolina, from 1860 to 1885. I will be greatly obliged to persons who will send me documents or facts in relation to men and events in the State for the last thirty years. I feel deeply the responsibility I assume in attempting such a work, and shall need all the encouragement that may be kindly offered.

Will my brother editors throughout the State copy this notice, and send me a copy of the paper containing it.

W. W. HOLDEN.

THE CHOLERA IN PARIS.—Paris contains 2,300,000 inhabitants. Of these 120 were attacked by the cholera during the last twenty four hours—that is to say, only one in 18,852 persons. The number of deaths from cholera between the same hours was 27, or one in 85,000 persons. Yet people are afraid. Twenty-seven deaths in twenty-four hours make one death an hour. At Marseilles, which has only 250,000 inhabitants, the cholera killed 80 persons in a day, four in an hour, or one in 3,000 persons. Yet people are afraid at Paris. At this very moment an epidemic of typhoid fever is raging in the city, much more dangerous than the cholera. Three times as many dying of typhoid fever as of cholera, yet people seem to be afraid only of the cholera. Consumption and diseases of the throat carry off ten times as many persons, yet no one seems to even think of them. Are you afraid of dying of cholera? You have one chance in 18,000 of catching it and one in 85,000 of dying of it. As M. Aurelien Scholl recently said, you have more chance of drawing the big prize in the lottery of the Credit Foncier than of being attacked by the cholera.—*La France.*

THE FATE OF TOADIES.—When Lord Chief Justice Coleridge visited Chicago some time ago Mr. Emery Storrs, who is in some respects the foremost and most useful man of the city, gave a magnificent banquet in his honor at one of the hotels. Just before the guests were to sit down to the repast a bailiff, armed with an old judgment against Mr. Storrs, entered the banqueting hall and seized the viands. Mr. Storrs hustled around and borrowed money enough from his few confiding friends to replevin the victuals, and the feasting proceeded. When Lord Coleridge heard of the incident he professed to be somewhat shocked. Now that the facts have come out concerning Lord Coleridge and his domestic arrangements, by which his daughter received £80 a year for performing the duties of housekeeper and scullery-maid, Mr. Storrs is more or less shocked himself. He regrets that he put himself to such painful inconvenience to entertain such a low-bred aristocrat. Our sympathies in this instance seem to go out in the direction of Mr. Storrs.

It is estimated at the treasury department that there has been an increase of about $750,000 in the public debt during the month of November. The payments have been unusually heavy and the receipts comparatively light. The principal increase in disbursements was on account of pensions, which amounted to over $8,000,000. The receipts were about $4,000,000 less than for the same month of last year. In that month there was a decrease in the debt of $1,700,000. This is the first time since July, 1879, that the monthly statement has not shown a steady decrease in the public debt. In that month there was an increase of $6,000,000. The increase at that time was on account of heavy payments of arrears of pensions. The present increase gives no particular concern to treasury officials, in view of the fact that it is due to natural causes. The treasury surplus to-day is $141,000,000.

Hon. Samuel J. Randall and party arrived in this city, says an Atlanta, Ga., dispatch of Friday, at midnight last night to attend the State Democratic demonstration. At noon to-day the party were invited to seats on the floor of the House of Representatives, and that body adjourned in Mr. Randall's honor. On being presented to the legislature Mr. Randall said he would do violence to his head and heart if he did not acknowledge the compliment paid him. He took pleasure in congratulating the people of the country that they have thrown aside the expressions of "Solid South" and "Solid North," and that the people of the whole country are now united in the cause of good government.

The Statesville *Landmark* says: "Governor-elect Scales has tendered to Mr. Chas. H. Armfield, of Statesville, junior member of the law firm of Armfield & Armfield, the appointment of private secretary, and it has been accepted. The position of private secretary to the Governor is one of the snuggest berths under the State administration. There is a salary of $1,200 attached to the office and the perquisites run the pay up to a considerably higher figure.

Governor Cleveland has declined to attend the grand banquet at the Academy of Music which was tendered by a number of prominent Democrats of Philadelphia.

TURNIP SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP

TURNIP SEED.

a full assortment for sale by

HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.

The President.

Since the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1788, there have been twenty-one Presidents of the United States, including the Vice-Presidents who succeeded to the office on the deaths of Presidents, and Mr. Cleveland will be the twenty-second. They were elected from the different States as follows:

1. Geo. Washington,	Virginia.
2. John Adams,	Massachusetts.
3. Thomas Jefferson,	Virginia.
4. James Madison,	Virginia.
5. James Monroe,	Virginia.
6. J. Q. Adams,	Massachusetts.
7. Andrew Jackson,	Tennessee.
8. Martin Van Buren,	New York.
9. Wm. H. Harrison,	Ohio.
10. John Tyler,	Virginia.
11. James K. Polk,	Tennessee.
12. Zachary Taylor,	Louisiana.
13. Millard Filmore,	New York.
14. Franklin Pierce,	New Hampshire.
15. James Buchanan,	Pennsylvania.
16. Abraham Lincoln,	Illinois.
17. Andrew Johnson,	Tennessee.
18. U. S. Grant,	Illinois.
19. R. B. Hayes,	Ohio.
20. Jas. A. Garfield,	Ohio.
21. Chester A. Arthur,	New York.

The 22nd, Grover Cleveland, is from New York.

Virginia has furnished five Presidents, or more than any other State. New York will count four with Cleveland.

Several of the Presidents were born in other States than those in which they were residing when elected. Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk and Andrew Johnson were born in North Carolina; Harrison and Taylor were born in Virginia, Lincoln in Kentucky, Grant in Ohio, Arthur in Vermont, and Cleveland in New Jersey.

Condensed Time Table, No. 10.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway.

Tuesday, November 25th, 1884.

MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS NORTH BOUND.

Leave Bennettsville, S. C.,		9:45 P. M.
" Tatum,	"	10:19 "
" Shoe Heel,	N. C.,	12:22 A. M.
" Red Springs,	"	1:05 "
" Fayetteville,	"	3:00 "
" Sandford,	"	5:15 "
" Liberty,	"	7:32 "
Arrive at Greensboro,	"	8:15 "

MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS SOUTH BOUND.

Leave Greensboro,	N. C.,	9:40 A. M.
" Liberty,	"	11:06 "
" Sanford,	"	1:36 P. M.
" Fayetteville,	"	4:00 "
" Red Springs,	"	5:30 "
" Shoe Heel,	"	6:35 "
" Tatum,	S. C.,	8:23 "
Arrive at Bennettsville,	"	8:47 "

Trains South bound will stop at Sanford for dinner.

Trains will not run to Bennettsville, S. C. earlier than December 5th, 1884.

JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Sup't.

Dec 4, 1884 936

ST. NICHOLAS

FOR

YOUNG FOLKS.

Attractions for 1884-5.

NO printed periodical can take the place of parent, pastor, or school teacher; but a good magazine can supplement their work and influence to a wonderful degree. In view of this, it is not extravagant to say that—instead of "Can we afford to take ST. NICHOLAS?"—the question of every earnest household in English-speaking countries, to-day, should be, "Can we afford not to take ST. NICHOLAS?"

The magazine, during its eleven happy years of existence, under the editorial charge of

MARY MAPES DODGE,

has grown familiar to hundreds of thousands of young readers; and their interest and intelligent enjoyment have constantly inspired the editor and publishers to fresh effort. To day, its strength is in its wholesome growth, its sympathy with young life, its hearty recognition of the movement of events, and its steadily increasing literary and pictorial resources. The following are some of the good things already secured for future numbers of ST. NICHOLAS.

"His One Fault," a serial story for boys, by the popular author, J. T. Trowbridge.

"Personally Conducted," illustrated papers on famous places in Europe. By Frank R Stockton.

"Historic Girls," a companion series to "Historic Boys." By E. S. Brooks.

"Ready for Business": suggestions to boys about to choose an occupation,—based on personal interviews with prominent representatives of various trades and professions. By G. J. Manson.

"Driven Back to Eden," a serial. By E. P. Roe.

"Talks for Young Folks," a series of popular papers, by H. H. (Helen Jackson.)

"Among the Law-makers": recollections of a boy-page in the U. S. Senate,—containing much political information, both instructive and amusing. By Edmund Alton.

"Davy and the Goblin," a very funny serial story by a new writer, Chas. Carryl.

Short Stories by Louisa M. Alcott.

"The Progress of Invention": "From Palaquin to Parlor-car." "From Cross-bow to 100-ton Gun," etc. Descriptive papers, by Chas. E. Bolton.

"Art Work for Young Folks": papers on decorative handicraft, by Chas. G. Leland.

"Sheep or Silver?" a story of Texan life. By the late Rev. William M. Baker.

"A Garden of Girls," being six short stories for girls, by Six Leading Writers.

"Tales of Two Continents": stories of adventure, by H. H. Boyesen.

"Cartoons for Boys and Girls," funny pictures, by St. Nicholas Artists.

"From Bach to Wagner": brief, pointed biographies of great musicians. By Agatha Tunis.

Special Papers by chosen writers, including Mary Hallock Foote, Joaquin Miller, Alice Wellington Rollins, G. B. Bartlett, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Rev. Washington Gladden, Julia Schayer, Anna Lea Merritt, W. O. Stoddard, D. Ker, Ernest Ingersoll, Clara E. Clement, Lieutenant Schwatka.

The Illustrations will be the work of the very best artists and engravers,—and there will be plenty of them. In the November and December numbers are beautiful

COLORED FRONTISPIECES.

Buy the November number for the children. It costs only 25 cents, and all book and news dealers sell it. The subscription price is $3.00 a year, and now is just the time to subscribe.

A free specimen copy of ST. NICHOLAS will be sent on request. Mention this paper.

THE CENTURY CO. NEW-YORK, N. Y.

THE 5 LB. BOX

OF

Fine Candy.

OUR CARD NUMBERED 37 HAS DRAWN THE 5 LB.

BOX OF CANDY,

NO. 11—VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WILL DRAW A 2 LB. BOX.

NO. 365 IS ENTITLED TO A 1 LB BOX.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 4, 1884.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months.....1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper continued after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.
Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D ROSE—Land for Sale.
ST. NICHOLAS FOR YOUNG FOLKS.
H. W. LILLY, R. T. GRAY—Notice of Sale.
H. W. LILLY, R. T. GRAY—Notice of Sale.
J. S. MORRISON—Condensed Time Table No. 10
H. W. LILLY, R. T. GRAY—Notice of Sale under Mortgage.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.—The Candy.

ABOUT TOWN.

MEETING.—Don't forget the Hospital meeting this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

OLDHAM—ANDREWS.—The OBSERVER acknowledges the courtesy of an invitation to attend the marriage of Mr. E. A. Oldham, of the Winston *Sentinel*, to Miss Maggie G. Andrews, of Norfolk, Va., and extends its fraternal greetings and congratulations.

THE FREIGHT BLOCKADE.—A great quantity of freight for the merchants of this city is lying at Shoe Heel and Sanford, to the serious detriment of the owners and of the business of the market. Without stopping to enquire where the fault lies, we trust that the misunderstanding between the railways, which has led to this unbearable condition of affairs, will be adjusted without delay.

IMPROVEMENTS.—We are informed that on or about January 1st, Mr. F. W. Thornton intends pulling down his present stores and putting up a handsome new one, 50x80 to 100, three stories high, mansard roof, and latest style front of iron and glass, with all the adornments that tasteful trimmings and paint can give. The interior is to be after the pattern of the large New York houses. To enable easy and rapid transit from ground to upper floor a handsome elevator will be put in. When finished, the building will be an ornament to the upper part of the city as the McKethan block is below the market.

FROM OVER THE BORDER.—We learn from Mr. A. A. McKethan, Jr., who has just returned from Bennettsville, that every thing in that section looks prosperous and bright, while most of the cotton money has been paid out in settlement of back debts which were caused by succession of bad crops for the last two years; yet the good crops of this season have set the farmers square with the world, and having plenty of potatoes, hog and hominy, they will be able to make another crop with very little help from commission merchants, and will have plenty of spending money next Fall. The passenger coaches will run into the town to-morrow; heretofore they have stopped about two miles this side.

CUMBERLAND COURT.—The cases for trial at this term of court have been of unusual interest. The first case of importance disposed of was State against Jim Green for the burning of the gin of Mr. Martin, who lives 6 miles west of town, a verdict of guilty was rendered, and Green was committed to jail to await the passing of sentence upon him.

The next case tried was that of the State against Joe Howard for the alleged murder of C. F. Blackman on the 29th of October last. A jury was gotten on Saturday last, and the case commenced. The evidence was all gotten in by noon on Monday; and, after able and exhaustive speeches by counsel on each side, the case was given to the jury about 9 P. M. who returned a verdict of guilty Tuesday morning.

This was a case where the strength of circumstantial evidence was plainly shown. Link by link, from early in the day of the murder until his arrest next morning, were Howard's steps and acts followed up. Howard sold a piece of land to Blackman; and afterwards, becoming greatly dissatisfied with the trade, wished to break it, but could not get Blackman to do so. He went to the house of the deceased about sundown on the day of the murder, and they sat in the house awhile. Howard was paid the last payment on his land, and they went to the barn to get wine.

Persons passing the barn later heard a dispute on the part of Howard, but it was too dark to distinguish faces. Blackman's remarks were not angry ones. After putting her little children to bed Mrs. Blackman wandering at her husband's long absence, went to the barn and found him lying dead, with his throat cut. She gave the alarm, neighbors came; Howard was gone; his house was visited; he was absent and his gun gone; early in the morning his house was again visited; he was there and his gun also; he said "he was willing to be arrested; if not could have easily gotten another." His clothes were searched; he said he had no knife; gave conflicting statements about when and where he left Blackman; a spot of blood was found in the right hand pocket of the pants he had worn the day before; the front of the pants were wet; the back dry; his old shirt was gone; had on a clean one, and was in bed when arrested; had been seen with a knife the day of the murder; no knife could be found when he was arrested; said he left Blackman's barn by the back fence; at the spot where he said he crossed the fence, marks of a bloody hand was found. His counsel endeavored to show several ways how the blood got into his pocket one was by blood from a dead squirrel he claimed to have killed and carried therein; another was from a fistula; counsel tried to show that the deed may have been committed by some other person, or that deceased might have taken his own life.

Counsel for the State demonstrated the fallacy of such reasoning.

The charge and summing up of the Jugde was impartial, clear and able. The verdict rendered meets with universal approval, the evidence clearly indicating the guilt of Howard.

*[Meaning another gun.]

The case of State against Tom Gee was set for trial yesterday. The jury was empanneled by noon and the evidence for the State closed and that for the defendant introduced by night. This case was fully described at the time of the murder, some months ago. It is one of circumstantial evidence alone, in which the evidence points very strongly towards the accused, Tom Gee, an old colored man. The murdered woman, Mary Hughes, lived alone in a log hut, near the former site of the oil mill. She was found one morning dead in her house with a crushed skull. Various circumstances pointed towards Tom Gee as the murderer—articles of apparel which were identified as hers and a kettle and axe said to have been hers being found in his possession the next day, and he having been seen in the vicinity of her house that evening. He was brought before the coroner's jury and bound over to court. Although, apparently, a murderer, his gray hair and crippled and trembling condition can but excite pity.

THE RECENT MAIL ROBBERY.—Mr. S. A. Baldwin, deputy U. S. marshal, makes the following statement concerning the recent mail robbery on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway:

On Saturday evening, 29th, Mr. Baldwin was sent for by Maj. Orrell, Postmaster of this city, and asked to go to the train on its arrival from Greensboro at 3:40 P. M., and arrest Charles Cotton colored, who occasionally runs as a substitute for Thomas Broadfoot, mail agent, colored, his brother-in-law, on the charge of robbing the mail—Maj. Orrell stating that a bill "A., No. 105,155, was presented to the People's National Bank of this city for change, which bill was taken out of a registered letter." The U. S. Commissioner, Mr. Jno. X. Smith, being absent, no warrant could be obtained, but Mr. Baldwin, recognizing the fact that no time was to be lost, arrested Cotton and carried him to the Post-office, intending to keep him until the arrival of the Commissioner; but at his request Cotton was informed that he could give a justified bond for his appearance on Monday in the sum of $400. Cotton then requested Mr. Baldwin to go with him to his lawyer, Mr. Guthrie. Mr. Baldwin consented, and then, at the request of Mr. Guthrie and upon the assurance of his (Cotton's) mother that he would not attempt to escape, but would return immediately with Mr. Baldwin, the latter (leaving Mr. Guthrie and Cotton's mother at Mr. Guthrie's office) went with Cotton to his mother's house in order to get $25 promised as a retainer for his counsel. Cotton entered the house; got the money; put it in his vest pocket; took up a lighted lamp (it being then about 6 P. M.); went into a parlor, followed by Mr. Baldwin; passed through the parlor; put down the lamp; opened a door on the other side of the parlor, still followed by Mr. Baldwin; stepped out of the door (which Mr. Baldwin then discovered led into the back yard); leaped over the fence; and, pursued by Mr. Baldwin (who was then confronted by a fierce bull-dog) escaped.

Mr. Baldwin says his notice was so short that he hadn't time to get his pistol or handcuffs, being barely able to reach the train upon its arrival.

It appears that a few days ago Maj. Orrell ma[illegible] registered letter containing $160 ad[illegible] party in Richmond, Va. The po[illegible] Richmond reported that the letter [illegible]ved minus the money. De[illegible] the mail carriers, etc., [illegible]ichmond without success; [illegible] Nos. of the bills stolen [illegible] here and at Greens[illegible]pt. J. B. Broadfoot, the [illegible] People's Bank, who ask[illegible], colored, a brother, or brother-in-law, of Cotton, and son of the famous Mack Blackman, to change a $50 bill, which was found to be one of the bills designated, and this clue led to the arrest as above described.

Sundry Observations.

Passing the garden of one of our most successful amateur gardeners, we inquired what was planted in a bed recently broken up, and learned that it was potatoes for an early crop. They will be covered by straw, and will mature by February or March.

Mr. Henry G. Hall purposes removing to Shoe Heel, where he expects to go into the manufacturing business.

Trade has greatly improved since Cleveland's election.

There has been a slight rise in the river since the late rains.

The site of the late Gen. Draughon's house Court-House Square has been bought by one of our citizens, who intends building thereon a handsome dwelling.

We learn that our new Sheriff Neill McQueen, E-q., intends residing in the new house just built by Mr. Wm. Tomlinson, north of the court-house.

A dredging boat has been sent up to endeavor to scrape the sand away from the channel of the river. Better adopt Hercules' plan, and try water.

Lawyer Huske, cheered by Democratic victory, and unwilling to be distanced either in paint or anything else by his legal associates, has had his office tastefully adorned with a coating of paint.

Christmas will soon be here.

What an attraction the court-house has for some people!

Some of the buyers at the Scotch Fair should avoid the Grand Jury. The Judge charged against cruelty to animals, and some of the cattle sold there were too thin to lead, much less ride or drive.

The autumn tints of the fallen and falling leaves are literally gorgeous.

The pavement on the east side of the market-house is so badly broken as to render walking over it very uncomfortable.

Branches are being laid from the main-water pipes down Maiden Lane to a point beyond the residence of Mr. F. W. Thornton. Persons along the line can now get a bountiful supply of pure water.

The beech is the last of the forest giants to shed its leaves at the approach of grim winter.

A chap brought in some watermelons last week.

Corn sells on the streets at 65 cents.

Blaine's effort to stir up angry feelings by his late speech is about as successful as trying to kill a cat by throwing her out of a second story window. He tried the speech, we the cat. Both failed.

We are asked how many carp did Mr. Brandt put in his pond, and did the big ones eat the smaller? We don't know.

Now is the time for pumpkin pies.

'Possums and persimmon bread are said to be fair and fitting companions.

Much interest is taken in the coming sale of the McArn property.

The road from Harrington Hill to the court house is now perfect for driving. Wide, level and free from dust, it is the perfection of road beds.

The woods west of town are full of wild turkeys feeding on mast. They are very fat.

The new sheriff was sworn in on Monday, Dec. 1st.

Mallett's Bridge has been strongly repaired.

There is now good boating water in the river. The Murchison got up Wednesday.

We are sorry to hear that Capt. W. A. Robeson's steamer was partially sunk a few days ago, some miles below this place. She ran against a log and sank to her guards.

The weather for the last few days has been quite cold, several times threatening snow.

It is amusing to see how many myriad excuses the average man can make to escape jury duty.

Several quarters of venison were brought to market this week.

Some very fair beeves, from counties adjoining Virginia, were brought here recently.

Mr. Edwards, from the extreme northwestern part of the State, is here on his yearly visit, with butter and stock.

From present indications we may expect a gay and lively Christmas time—more weddings and lots of fun generally.

Our farmers are getting ready to plant lots of small grain.

Owing to the protracted drought, a small crop of turnips has been raised in this section.

The Bridge on Cross Creek, near the Phœnix Factory site, has been thoroughly repaired. Our Bridge Committee are certainly efficient.

The prospects are that few if any, civil cases will be tried this court. Probably the hearing of a few motions will be all that can be done on the civil docket.

Trade this term of court has been very good, rather an unusual occurrance, as during court week trade is very dull, country people staying at home to avoid the annoyance of being caught up on some tedious jury case.

It is amusing to see how much merriment one little ox can afford by simply running frantically down the street, knocking down and overturning everything and everybody that impeded his progress. As the darky remarked: "that ox has got his head set and was bound far to run." This explained the excitement on Person street about noon yesterday.

Report of the County Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Following is Col. Broadfoot's report for the school year just ended:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Cumberland County, Monday, Dec. 1, 1884.

To State Superintendent of Public Instruction:

The County Superintendent of Public Instruction, in pursuance of Section 46 of the School Law, reports for the year ending November 30th, 1884, as follows:

TEACHERS EXAMINED AND APPROVED.

	1st Grade.	2d G.	3d G.	T'l.
No. of White Males,	12	9	7	28
" " Females,	9	8	7	24
" Colored Males,	20	14	5	39
" " Females,	5	14	8	27
Total,	46	45	27	118

The following is a correct statement of the number of Public Schools taught in the County during the school year, giving number of pupils enrolled, race, sex and average attendance, average length of school terms, and average salary of teachers:

Number of public schools for whites,	54
" " " colored,	35
Total,	89
Number of pupils enrolled in said schools—	
White—Males,	1,079
" Females,	940
Total,	2,028
Aver. attendance, 18.55	
Colored—Males,	785
" Females,	929
Total,	1,714
Aver attendance, 11.12	
Average length of school term, white, 11 weeks.	
" " " col'd, 10¼ "	
Average salary of white teachers per month, $25	
Average salary of col'd teachers per month, $25	

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN COUNTY BETWEEN THE AGES OF SIX AND TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

Number of white children, males,	2,434
" " " females,	2,371
Total,	4,805
Number of colored children, males,	2,119
" " " females,	2,075
Total,	4,194

Number of school districts for whites, 63: for colored, 54.

Number of public school houses for whites, 33; for colored, 25.

Value of public school property for whites, $3,475; for colored, $1,765.

Suggestions promotive of the school interests of the County:

Break up the custom of teaching any school for less time than three months, by forbidding pay of teachers for short terms.

C. W. BROADFOOT,
County Sup't of Public Instruction.

CATALOGUE OF TEACHERS, TO WHOM CERTIFICATES WERE GIVEN DURING 1884.

Whites.

Jan. 10.—Sallie Bannerma... 2; Mary C. Cashwell, 3; Alex McArthur, 2; N. D. M. Clark, 1; Eliza J. Melvin, 3; Clem W Huske, 1; J A Gillis, 1; P M Bullard, 1; Rowena Darden, 2; N S Poe, 1; G T Adams, 1, Belle Thames, 2; H C Closson, 1; Miss P C Newton, 1; Miss E P Newton, 1; D C Geddie, 1; James Marsh, 2; Christian McDonald, 2. *April* 10.—John T. Bynum, 3; Bettie W Evans, 3, Mary E Shaw, 3; Mary A McDuffie, 3; Maggie C Walker, 3. *July* 10.—Lizzie C Munn, 1; Alice Munn, 1; Janie Munn, 1; L J McDougald, 1; Annie Belle McDonald, 1; J J Jackson, 2; Andrew S Hall, 3. *Oct* 9.—Alexander Graham, 1; Angus Munn, 1; J B Ray, 2; Bridget Campbell, 2; G A McLeod, 3; Leonas Marsh, 1; Marion Marsh, 1; W H M Carver, 3; L W Strickland 2; M S Smith, 2; G H King 3; J C Martin, 2; H F Bullard, 3; J C Troy, 1; Ralph Jessup, 1; Duncan Patterson, 3; Catharine Simmons, 2; Carrie Williams, 2; Lizzie A McPherson, 2; B F Smith, 3; W F Roper, 2; R B Strickland, 2.

Colored.

Jan. 11.—Mary E McKay 2; Lina G Pearce, 1; W H C Levy, 2; R McN Williams, 2; J Bayne, 1; J W Byrd, 1; W J Cotton, 2; Georgia Neal, 2; T H Williams, 2; Clara M Chesnutt, 1; F Graham, 2. *April*—Charlotte Blackman, 3; O H Sennor, 2; E J Campbell, 1; C A Holmes, 1; C R Baldwin, 1; Owen Marsh, 1; L L Williams, 1; W T Monroe, 2; J W Neal, 2; R A Simmons, 2, Mrs J H McNeill, 3; Mary Evans, 2; Lorena Williams, 2; Sallie Elliott, 2; Georgia Simmons, 2; Josie Halsey, 2; Mary Chesnutt, 2; S W McDougald, 2; J L Riddick, 1; Ed Evans, 1; M E Pearce, 1. *July*—C B Cain, 1; F B Cain, 2; L A Patrick, 3; Waldy Mitchell, 1; Frank Williams, 1; E D, Williston, 1; B H Henderson, 1; Martha Huske, 3; Cornelia Jones; 3; Alice N Evans, 2; Kate Bayne; 2; Augusta McLean, 3; Clara Freeman, 2; Virginia Scott; 2. *Oct*—C Smith, 1; M F Scurlock, 3; Caroline Mainor, 2; L J Sawyer, 2; Lucretia Bowmrn, 3; Hector McDonald, 3; D Bryant, 1; Margaret P Thomas, 3; A B Harrington, 3; W Burney, 2; D J S Carter 1; D H McLean, 2; J. B Morris, 3; O Baldwin, 3; A. Whitfield, 1; Hettie McNeill, 1; Susan Cain, 1; W H McNeill, 1; C B Bryan, 2; Henry Cain, 1.

MARRIED.

GRAY—HUSKE—At St. Matthews Church, in Hillsboro, by Rev. Mr. Murphy, November 25th, EUGENE E. GRAY, of Winston, N. C., to Miss LIZZIE A. HUSKE, daughter of the late Maj. Benj. Huske.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO DRUGGISTS AND STOREkeepers. I guarantee Shriner's Indian Vermifuge to destroy and expel worms from the human body, where they exist, if used according to directions. You are authorized to sell it on the above conditions. David E. Foutz, Proprietor, Baltimore, Md.

The $75,000 Prize to an Unknown Hero.

It is collected by the Louisiana National Bank for an unknown depositor. The lucky 78,455 was presented at the main Offices of The Louisiana State Lottery Company by Mr. A. Luria, Cashier of the Louisiana National Bank, for a depositor. This is all that the Lottery Company knows of it, and Mr. Luria declined to name the fortune holder. A check for $75,000 was deposited to the credit of the lucky depositor.—*New Orleans City Item, Oct.* 18.

AN AGED BAPTIST MINISTER.

Two More Important Cases.

Your agent being in Columbus, Ga., a few days ago, and meeting the venerable brother J. H. Campbell, we asked him for the news. His reply was, "I have two more important cures effected by Swift's Specific to report." This venerable man is known far and wide for his unremitting labors of love in the behalf of the poor of Columbus. It will be remembered that the Swift Specific Co. has donated quite an amount of their famous medicine, to be distributed by Mr. Campbell among the poor of the city; hence his remark. He said:

"I have just seen a lady who has been greatly annoyed by a Tetter in one of her hands. It had given her much trouble and pain. She said she had been treated by several physicians during the past three or four years with the old remedie, but without giving any relief. I suggested Swift's Specific, and she took four bottles and is now apparently perfectly well. Her hand is smooth and not a single sign of the disease left. It is marvelous how this medicine renovates the system."

"What about the other case?"

"Well, that was a lady also. She had been affected with the eczema for four years. Her face, hands and arms, as well as her body, were covered over with sores and scabs. It was one of the worst cases of this terrible disease that I have ever seen. The suffering of the poor creature was beyond expression. She tried every remedy at command, including mercury and iodide of potash, but she only grew worse. She was in this condition when I first saw the case. I soon had her taking Swift's Specific, and she has now only taken two bottles, but every mark of the disease has almost entirely disappeared. Her strength and general health have greatly improved. It is one of the most remarkable cures that has come under my observation."

"Mr. Campbell, you have had a long and varied experience in mingling with men, and observing their afflictions and the remedies used—what is your opinion as to the merits of Swift's Specific?"

"In a ministry of sixty years I have mingled with every class of society, and have observed closely the variety of diseases which afflict humanity. Blood diseases are the most numerous and the most difficult to remove. In my earlier life, Sands' Sarsaparilla was the great blood purifier. Many others have come to the surface, but it is my deliberate judgment that Swift's Specific is the grandest blood purifier ever discovered. There is nothing comparable to it. There is nothing too good to say about Swift's Specific."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

If you want quick returns and full prices, on Hides, Furs, Wool, Roots, Butter, etc., etc., send for our Price Current.
Consignments solicited.
R. L. WILLIAMS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office, 169 *William Street*,
New York.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	35@50
Hog Round,	13@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	14@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	16@00	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@7
Sides,	8@8½	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	7@7½	Green,	4@4½
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	10@00	American,	3@5
Hams,	16@00	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	8@8½	LARD—	
BAGGING—	11@11½	North Carolina,	11a13
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	5½@7	Upper	35@40
BEESWAX—	22@24	Sole,	26@28
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@33
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	30@4
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2 65
Java,	20@30	PORK—	7@8
Rio,	10@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	30@40
COTTON TIES	1.25@1.65	Irish, bush	50@75
CHICKENS—	17@20	SALT—	1.10@00.00
EGGS—	15@16½	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6½@8
N. C. Fam.	$4.00@4 50	Granulated,	8@10
Wes. Fam.	4.25@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	70@80	SHUCKS—	50@00
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	60@65	WOOL—	16@00
Oats,	43@45	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	@1.00	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Peas,	65@70	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	9 7 16@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.40
Virgin Dip	$1.75
Spirits	26@00cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale,	70@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 2—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted quiet at 26½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at 95 cts. for Strained and $1.00 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.40 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was firm with sales reported at $1.00 for Hard and $1.60 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 00.00@12.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 10.00@00.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.00, $0.00@$00.00; Mill Prime, $6.50@7.50; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.00@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

A LARGE LOT OF Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

Notice of Sale.

BY virtue of a decree rendered in the Superior Court of Cumberland County in a cause entitled H. W. Lilly and R. T. Gray, Adm'rs of H. Lilly, dec'd, *vs.* J. H. Hubbard, we will, on the 13th day of January, 1885, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, N. C., at 12 o'clock M., expose to sale to the highest bidder, a certain tract of land lying and being in the County of Cumberland, on the East side of Cape Fear River, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at Godwin's lower corner on the river bank, (corner of original survey of 308 acre tract known as the Ashe land), running thence with the old line S. 73½ E. 26 chains to a stone, the old corner; thence S. 15 W. 27 chains to a gum, the old corner again, thence S. 77 E. 23 chains to a stake and pointers—another of the old corners, thence S 58 W. 21 chains to a gum, thence N. 52 W. 15 chains and 26 links to the middle of the public road, thence with the road about N. 40 E. 10 chains and 64 links to a stake, thence N. 52 W. 44½ chains to the River, thence up the meanderings of the River to the beginning, containing 103 acres, more or less; being part of the tract known as the Ashe land and the same that was conveyed to H. Lilly, dec'd, by J. H. Hubbard and wife by mortgage deed, registered in Book R, No. 3, page 592, Register of Deeds office for Cumberland County.

Terms of sale—*Cash.*

H. W. LILLY,
R. T. GRAY,
Commissioners.

Dec 1, 1884 96ts

NOTICE OF SALE.

BY virtue of a decree rendered in the Superior Court of Cumberland County in the cause entitled H. W. Lilly and R. T. Gray, Adm'rs of H. Lilly, deceased, *vs.* Catharine Ferguson, we will on the 13th day of January, 1885, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, N. C., at 12 o'clock M, expose to sale to the highest bidder, that certain lot of land situated in Fayetteville, N. C., bounded as follows: On the North by Maiden Lane, on the East by the late H. Newell's lot, on the South by Hay Street and on the West by M. A. Baker's lot, being the lot of land conveyed by said C. Ferguson to H. Lilly, deceased, by mortgage deed registered in Book M. No. 3, page 335, Register of Deeds office for Cumberland County.

Terms of sale—*Cash.*

H. W. LILLY,
R. T. GRAY,
Commissioners.

Dec 1, 1884 96ts

Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

BY virtue of the power of sale contained in a mortgage deed executed by Josiah S. Byrd and wife to H. Lilly, deceased, and recorded in Book R. No. 3, page 593, Register of Deeds office for Cumberland County, we will on the

13th DAY OF JANUARY, 1885,

at 12 o'clock M., at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., expose to sale at public auction, the lands described in said mortgage deed, being a tract of land in Cumberland County, on East side of Cape Fear River, containing 50 acres, more or less, and being a part of the tract of land long known as the "Ashe land."

Terms of sale—CASH.

H. W. LILLY,
R. T. GRAY,
Adm'rs of H. Lilly, dec'd.

Dec 1, 1884 96ts

Land for Sale.

4,000 ACRES OF TIMBERED LAND on Lower Little River, suitable for a cattle ranch.

Also, a good two horse farm on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., 10 miles south of Fayetteville, with 200 acres of uncleared land adjoining same.

Address D. ROSE, Att'y,
Lock Box 85, Fayetteville N. C.

Dec 4, 1884 96 f

LOOK HERE!

Rubber Printing Stamps.

I AM still prepared to receive orders for Rubber Printing Stamps, Tin Stencils, &c.

NED HALE,
Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.

Call at the OBSERVER Office.
Nov 27, 1884

A PHENOMENAL JOURNAL.

PROBABLY no paper ever met with such a quick and generous recognition as has been accorded to the TEXAS SIFTINGS, the great humorous and literary weekly. It is now published simultaneously in Austin, Texas; New York, N. Y., and London, England, and is credited with a circulation of over 100,000 copies. It is an eight page, 48-column paper, and contains every year more than 1,000 original illustrations and cartoons. Its good stories and humorous sketches are unexcelled. The publishers, being desirous of increasing its already large circulation, are offering extraordinary inducements to subscribers. The subscription price of SIFTINGS is $5.50 a year. For $2.50 the publishers will send the paper one year, and also any one of the following premiums; for $1 50 they will send the paper six months, and, free, any one of the following premiums. For only $1 they will send SIFTINGS for three months, and any one of the following premiums: Premium No. 1—A cloth bound 608-page Dictionary, with 700 illustrations. Premium No. 2—A cloth bound 512 page book, "What Every One Should Know." Premium No. 3—The National Standard Encyclopedia, 700 pages, 20,000 articles, and over 1,000 illustrations. Premium No. 4—Three Books for Ladies. Premium No. 5—Heavy gold plated Watch Chain. Premium No 6—Ladies' plated set Ear Rings and Pin. Premium No. 7—Thirty complete Novels and other works, paper bound. An improved sewing machine, improvement on those sold for $45, will be given to any one getting up a club of twenty yearly subscriptions. An imported china tea set (44 pieces) will be given to every one sending a club of 8 yearly subscriptions. Besides this, every subscriber gets which ever of the above premiums he or she may select. Fifty other valuable premiums for club raisers to select from. Address TEXAS SIFTINGS Publishing Co., New York, for full illustrated premium list and sample copy of SIFTINGS.

Nov 27, 1884 95 2t

The McArn Property for Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Superior Court, I will, at 12 o'clock, on Thursday, December 18th, 1884, at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., expose to sale by public auction, FIVE STORES and LOTS in said town, fronting on Hay Street, and running back to Franklin Street, known as "The McArn Stores."

And, also, Two Lots on the corner of Franklin and Donaldson Streets. One on the southwest corner, and the other on the southeast corner.

Persons wishing to buy Real Estate should attend this sale. The property is valuable and is in the business portion of the town.

TERMS—One-fourth cash, with note and security for the balance to be paid in six months with eight per cent. interest, and title reserved until all is paid. N. W. RAY, Commissioner.

CHAS. GLOVER, Auctioneer.

Nov 8, 1884 93-5t

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
ESTABLISHED 1845.

The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication, furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, $3.20 year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 261 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS. Munn & Co. have also had Thirty-Seven Years' practice before the Patent Office, and have prepared more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copyrights, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Hand-books of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the Scientific American free. The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patents.

Address MUNN & CO., Office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 261 Broadway, New York.

LATEST FALL STYLES

Millinery, Notions and Fancy Goods.

We have an enormous Stock, which our long experience has taught us to purchase from first hands—the leading Manufacturers and Importers in the United States.

These goods were bought for Net Cash, at Rock Bottom prices, and we will sell them for cash, at wholesale or retail, as LOW or LOWER than any house in North Carolina.

OUR STOCK IS TOO VARIED AND EXTENSIVE TO ENUMERATE IN THIS SMALL SPACE.

Suffice it to say, that we have the
LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT THAT WE HAVE CARRIED IN THE LAST EIGHTEEN YEARS,
which we will sell at popular prices to suit all.

HAVING EXPERIENCED MILLINERS, WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

We have added 5 and 10 cent Counters of useful articles. Call early at No. 17 Hay Street.

M. E. DYE.

ATTENTION!

VISITORS TO THE FAIR!

You are respectfully invited to call and examine our splendid STOCK of GOODS,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Ready-Made Clothing,

BOOTS AND SHOES. HATS AND CAPS. HARDWARE, TINWARE,
TOBACCOS, SNUFF, CIGARS, &c., &c.

We have our Mammoth Store at

Nos. 41 and 43 Person Street,

Filled with ALL the DIFFERENT KINDS of

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

That heart could wish or desire, and at PRICES SO LOW that ANY ONE need not be without. Our line of

Heavy Groceries

Is COMPLETE, and we now offer special inducements to Country Merchants.

In our up stairs we show a great variety of goods that we offer at WHOLESALE at GREAT BARGAINS. Don't make a trade for ANYTHING without FIRST CALLING ON US, as you will save money by so doing.

A new crossing in front of our store for the Ladies.

R. H TOMLINSON & CO.,
41 and 43 PERSON STREET.

Fayetteville, Oct. 2, 1884. 87-3m

McNEILL & CO.

MUSIC STORE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Largest and best appointed Music House in North Carolina. All kinds of Musical Instruments and Sheet Music sold on the most reasonable terms. Can save you from $10 to $18 in the purchase of an Organ, and from $20 to $30 in the purchase of a Piano. Instruments shipped to all parts of the country. Organs of six celebrated makes—Sterling, Clough & Warren, Palace, Lancaster, Burdett and Estey. Pianos—Stieff, Shomacker, Hallet & Cumston and Peek.

Send for Catalogues of Pianos, Organs, Band Instruments, Sheet Music, &c.

Prompt attention paid to correspondents. Address

McNILL & CO.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

August 14, 1884. 80tf

E. T. McKETHAN,

McKethan Building, Fayetteville, N. C.,
—DEALER IN—

Corn, Oats, Flour, Meal, Rice.

Hominy, Sugar, Coffee, Soap, Starch, etc.

Fayetteville, N. C., July 17, 1884. 76tf

Headquarters

FOR

CLOTHING.

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE BEING PUT UPON ONE'S METAL. IN COMMERCIAL LIFE, IT HELPS BOTH BUYER AND SELLER.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY

HAS AN OLD REPUTATION TO SUSTAIN AS

The Leading Clothier of Fayetteville,

and he is prepared to sustain it and to SURPASS HIS FORMER EFFORTS. HIS STOCK OF

GENTLEMEN'S,
YOUTH'S,
BOY'S and
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

is immense! unsurpassed! and complete

His specialty is the

London Cut and Finish.

Ladies are invited to inspect his children's wear, and no obligation to purchase will be incurred thereby.

The money will be refunded for goods which do not prove satisfactory.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Sept 25, 1884 85tf

Great Bargains

AT

PEMBERTON'S!

OWING to the short crop and low price of cotton I have MARKED DOWN THE PRICE of my entire stock of Goods. Those in want of bargains, and who want full value of their money, are specially invited to call and examine his stock and prices. He is compelled to have money and will give bargains. Everybody who wants the

BEST AND LATEST STYLES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

can save money by giving him a call.

Ladies' Wraps.

A large lot of beautiful

CLOAKS, ULSTERS, RUSSIAN CIRCULARS, NEW MARKETS, PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED JERSEYS

in all SIZES and COLORS, at prices to suit anyone who wants to buy.

Ladies' & Children's Shoes.

His stock of Ladies' and Children's Shoes is complete—of all the best makes of the country, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

I will say that my stock of

ALL KINDS OF GOODS,

is the best I have ever offered. I am COMPELLED to SELL THEM to RAISE MONEY, and I MEAN ALL THAT I SAY ABOUT GIVING BARGAINS.

Call and see for yourselves. None need go away without being supplied, if good bargains can induce them to buy.

J. A. PEMBERON.

Oct 16, 1884 89-tf

I Am Receiving Daily

Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.
Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabody Coffee.
Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.
Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.
Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.
Vegetables of all kinds.
Toilet and Laundry Soaps.

Another Door to the South.

Mr. Talmage Talks of a New Revolution Soon to Take Place.

The Brooklyn Tabernacle presented the appearance of an agricultural exhibition yesterday, says the New York *World* of Friday. The pulpit was a small bale of cotton. Two tall banana trees stood at opposite ends of the platform. Baskets of fruit hung from the chandeliers. The entire church was decorated with specimens of wheat, corn, barley, oats, rice, moss, ferns, apples, pears, grapes, oranges, and all the cereals and fruits that grow North and South. A huge pumpkin stood by the platform, and on the pastor's table were blocks of gold, silver, iron, lead and copper. An immense crowd was present.

An elaborate programme of music was rendered by Henry Eyre Browne, the organist, and Prof. Ali, the cornetist.

Mr. Talmage, contrary to his usual custom, read his sermon. He took one text from Ezekiel xii., 11; "Another door towards the South," and another from Revelations xii., 13; "On the South, three gates." He began by saying that there is nothing the matter with this country except over-production and under-consumption and that no President can regulate the law of supply and demand.

"This country," exclaimed Mr. Talmage suddenly, "is the best country in which to live. I have $50,000 fresh reasons for saying so." This struck the congregation as so funny that it laughed for a full minute. "There were $50,000 immigrants who sought our shores last year. The millions of foreign population that are coming here from Europe are enough to fill the area from the Atlantic to the Pacific. But there are the gates to the South. I don't mean our South, but the States of South America. In those countries is to come the relief for our over-supply. It will be a bloodless revolution that will decide the commercial future of North and South America. The nations of South America are selling us everything they produce, but we are selling them almost nothing. But the tide will turn and I preach this sermon to help make it turn. (Laughter.) In 1880 there were $5,369,000,000 worth of goods manufactured in the United States, and only two per cent. taken by foreign markets. The wonder is that more manufacturers have not fallen and more workingmen been turned out to starve. The States of South America want thousands of things that we have and they have not. Where are they going to get them? Why, from a continent 3,000 miles away, while we, right by their side, are suffering from over supply! Now all this is going to be changed around and this is going to be the solution of the question of over-production and under-consumption, of the Labor question, of communism and all the other questions which agitate this nation. The New Orleans Exposition, which opens next month, is to be more important than all the former expositions put together. It is going to be the hinge of the century. It will be a platform on which Bolivia, Peru, Chili, Paraguay, Venezuela, Salvador, Colombia, Costa Rica, Brazil, and the brunette West Indies shall greet the bland and smiling United States.

"I wish the next Congress would take the $100,000,000 surplus that the Republicans did not steal before the Democrats have a chance to steal it—(laughter)—and in some way expend the sum in establishing new lines of steamers between North and South America and in quickening the consummation of that commercial union that is sure to come. Get down, gentlemen, from the discussion of tariff, high, low and horizontal. God is coming to the rescue! I expect an advertisement will be posted on one of the gates of the South like this:

Wanted—100,000 men to build a railroad as long as South America.

Wanted—500,000 men as telegraph operators.

Wanted—$20,000,000 of dry goods and hardware from New York City. (Applause.)

Wanted—All the clocks and shoes that can be made in Connecticut and all the brains that can be spared from Boston—(laughter)—and all the hams that can be furnished in Cincinnati.

Wanted—Lawyers to try our cases, doctors to heal our diseases, ministers to evangelize our people, professors to establish our schools.

Wanted—Right away! Wanted, C. O. D.

"I wish to correct the old geographies which said there were five continents. There are only four: Europe, Asia, Africa and—America! (Applause.) Without this prospect this Thanksgiving Day would be dark and gloomy. There are one million people to-day out of work."

ORIGIN OF PAINTING THE TOWN RED.—"How is politics in Harrisburg?" asked Billy Welsh, the minstrel manager, of a Telegraph reporter.

"Red hot," answered the reporter; "both parties have painted the town red."

Mr. Welsh remarked: "That's an odd expression—painting the town red—do you know where it originated? Well, I'll tell you. On my last tour through the country with Callender's Minstrels—a year or more ago—I had as advance agent a man named Campbell. Campbell was a genius at advertising and never permitted a rival to get ahead of him. One day in Buffalo I said: 'Campbell, I hear that Barlow and Wilson are covering my bills with their paper; I want that stopped.' I told him that he would strike them at Adrian, Michigan, and when next I saw him he had large bundles of bills ready for shipment to Adrian. All were printed in bright red. 'What are you going to do?' I asked. 'I am going up to Adrian to paste these bills over Barlow and Wilson's, and on every dead wall in that place. I am going to paint the town red,' and he left. When we got to Adrian it looked as if it was on fire, so thoroughly had Campbell done his work. That expression, 'painting the town red,' was so comic that the colored minstrels caught on to it, and whenever there was any excitement or any boy got particularly loud, they always said somebody was painting the town red.' Of course it spread, and is now in use by everybody."—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

President-elect Cleveland will be 48 years old on March 18th, fourteen days after his inauguration.

That Critical Thursday in New York.

No day in 1876 saw New York city so thoroughly excited as it was Thursday after the late election. When the city woke up in the morning it found the *Sun* giving Cleveland the State by 1,600, the *Times* by 3,000, the *World* and *Herald* by even larger majorities, while the *Tribune* and the Associated Press still called Blaine the victor. As the day wore on, the news grew better for Cleveland, and the afternoon extras of reliable papers published the figures. The *Tribune* had been putting out no bulletins, and answering no questions; but suddenly at 3 o'clock it displayed a bulletin giving Blaine a plurality of over 4,000, with Republican districts to hear from. There was a great mass of people in Printing House square, and the Republicans yelled themselves hoarse. Then the Associated Press bulletins began to be run into newspaper offices, and they were all to the same effect as the *Tribune* bulletin. It was a wet blanket on the Cleveland men. They knew not what to make of it. The newspaper offices were besieged for figures. The reliable reports of the reliable newspapers like the *Sun*, which is generally very correct, showed no change of moment. There was a probable loss of 600 in Queens county, but this was more than offset by specials from Jefferson county, about the same time, showing a Cleveland gain of over 700. As darkness came on, the *Tribune*, which had kept three flags flying all day from its high tower, put out three electric lights instead, and a vast mob stood in front of it, and also in front of the *Sun* building, which is beside it. Farther down Newspaper Row were thousands congregated in front of the *World* and *Herald* buildings. The Democrats and independent Republicans were very angry; not vociferous, but sullen and savage. From mouth to mouth the same sentiment went, "They are trying to steal the State." Fuel was added to the flames by the *Evening Telegram*, whose extra edition bore in display type the lines: "Thieves! Attempt to Steal the Votes of Two States! Indiana One of Them! Western Union and Associated Press Suspected! Jay Gould's Little Game!" Then the newspapers with 150,000 circulation, among workingmen principally, published this card at the head of their columns: "Beware! Cleveland is elected. We believe it to be our duty to caution the friends of Blaine that any attempt to subvert the will of the people by tampering with the returns will be perilous. The populace, in case of fraud in the returns, could not be restrained. Much as we deprecate violence, we fear turbulence and blood-shed would be the result. Beware!"

It looked just then to the people as if Jay Gould, aided by the Western Union and the *Tribune*, was endeavoring to save something from the wreck of his candidate. It was repeated over and over again that Gould had millions at stake on the success of Blaine. The Missouri Pacific Railroad case comes up in the United States Supreme Court soon, to test the legality of the stocks and bonds which it is claimed Gould fraudulently issued, and the Pacific railroads owe the government $100,000,000, which they will be called to pay up with the Democrats in power. If ever a man had much at stake on an election, it is Jay Gould; and this fact gives him full credit for the curious and fragmentary manner in which the Associated Press had furnished the returns of the State and the constant claim made by its agents and the *Tribune* that Blaine was elected, in the face of four different sets of figures carefully collected and diligently revised. More conservative people held that Gould was simply using the great power of the Associated Press for stock jobbing purposes, thinking, by holding the matter in suspense, to possibly unload his stocks or lay new wires. This was the view taken by a man like Smalley, of the Democratic committee, who said that Jay Gould, knowing that Blaine had been defeated, had caused the returns to be withheld so that the stock market could be profitably manipulated. He said that, in the afternoon, Western Union had issued orders that no more disputches discouraging to the Republicans should be given out. The words of the order were said to be: "If you can't give us good news, don't send any." But these cool reflections of careful men were not the opinion of the thousands who thronged the streets, and who muttered the curses against Jay Gould and the Republican party. At no time were the demonstrations violent, but there was a sullen virulence about the remarks of Democrats and independents that was particularly dangerous. It was reported in the late afternoon that 100 detectives had been sent out by the Democratic managers, who were bound to strain every nerve to protect the Cleveland votes and to prevent fraud. There was considerable reticence at headquarters, but Mr. Smalley, who was in charge, smiled confidently and said: "We don't propose to be cheated this time. One presidency is enough to lose in a century." Dan Manning telegraphed from Albany that the official returns from every county showed that Cleveland and Hendricks had been elected by a safe majority, and that the Democratic State board of canvassers would see that the true vote was correctly declared.

The throngs about the newspaper offices kept their places, and cheered each bit of news either way. Early in the evening, the *Tribune* stopped putting out anything; the *Sun*, which had been giving the Associated Press Blaine bulletins as they had come in, put out a bulletin to the effect that their figures gave Cleveland at least 1,000 plurality. This set the Democrats wild, and the Republicans, in disgust, went up town, but the news had gone ahead of them. It was supplemented at 10 o'clock by the *Sun* bulletin giving 1,300 as the plurality for Cleveland. At this the uptown crowd changed from madness to joy. A band was hired on the moment, and, led by a big broker brandishing a broom, an impromptu procession of at least 3,000 started around the park and past the big hotel that faces it. Many marched past the Republican headquarters, which was almost deserted, and veiled themselves hoarse as they passed the Democratic headquarters, where Cleveland's electoral majority was bulletined.

It is said to be a fact that 60 Democrats have been killed and over 200 have been wounded in celebrating the triumph of Cleveland and reform.

War Taxes in Time of Peace.

Says Mr. J. S. Moore in the New York *Times:*

If 200 years hence there should arise a learned bookworm who, in imitation of the elder Disraeli, should feel inclined to write, not the curiosities of literature, but the curiosities of taxation, such a learned pundit will be strangely puzzled when he tries to analyze the intricacies of the American tariff as it existed in 1884. Suppose this learned man should stumble on the fact that the great and glorious people of the United States who built 120,000 miles of railways, the Brooklyn Bridge, defeated Mr. Blaine, and elected Cleveland, actually levied a tax of 20 per cent. on imported live animals. What! he will exclaim, can it be possible that such a practical, wise people could be guilty of such a flagrant piece of stupidity? What could have been their motive? Surely it was not revenue, for we find they had a surplus of some $85,000,000 revenue. What, then, in the world could have induced them to levy such a tax?

Now, if I could only be permitted in the spirit to be alongside of this pundit when he makes this exclamation, (I am afraid that my protection friends will insist that my engagement is sure to hold me tight, in a warm corner in another place) I should explain to my learned friend of the future the real situation and the reason for taxing live animals imported to the United States in 1884. Know, then, most learned pundit, my spirit would say, that during the glorious tariff inaugurated in 1861 and kept up for 24 years, it was a rule laid down by the great protectionist party that whatever was begotten, raised, manufactured or created outside of the great Republic was considered begotten, raised, manufactured and created by pauper labor, and all products were looked upon as papers, if I may be allowed the expression. Whereas, everything produced in the United States was aristocratic, because asistocratic wages were supposed to be paid for the production. Thus, then, it happened that foreign live animals were simply pauper animals, which were poorly fed, poorly housed, poorly cleaned and poorly educated—if educated at all—while the live animals of the United States were aristocratically fed, housed, cleaned and educated. Hence it followed that the aristocratic cattle, horses, pigs and sheep of the Republic could not successfully compete in the home market with the pauper cattle, horses, pigs and sheep of pauper Europe, or any other pauper country. It was therefore necessary to protect our aristocratic live animals, asses of all kinds included, at the rate of 20 per cent. Nay, this law of protection was carried on so minutely that, in 1884, we even protected our aristocratic frogs against the pauper frogs of Canada. And in 1863 the Custom Houses of the Union returned a tax of $187 60, collected from the importation of foreign frogs. I can further affirm, my good pundit, I would say, that up to 1872 American snails were duly protected, and there was quite a discussion when the American snails were voted as paupers and were put on the free list, and if you will please turn to page 36 (Public documents, No. 60), that contains the tariff of 1883, you will find printed very solemnly 'Snails' as an article of commerce on the free list, and with this explanation the future compiler of curiosities will have to be satisfied.

In the meantime I must once more return from my dream in spirit land, (where no doubt a good many wish me to dwell at present for good,) and give a few curious statistics about the taxation of live animals. During the fiscal year of 1884 we imported the following live animals, on which a duty of 20 per cent. was collected:

58,748 head of cattle, valued	$ 793 31
27,329 horses, valued	1,541,943
293,848 sheep, valued	816 32
All other animals, valued	57,242
Total	$3,181,848

On which a duty of 20 per cent. amounts to $636 369.

Now, however equivocal I may be with the learned pundit 200 years hence, which of course will be done in order not to lower the intellectual capacity of the generation in which I have lived, I must say to my living readers that a duty on foreign live animals is simply absurd and vexatious. In the first place, we do not need the revenue. Secondly, the oppression of the tax falls upon the very people who till the land and wish to improve their farms. The importation of horses, if used for breeding purposes, is of course of immense benefit to farmers, and the same holds good as to the best breed of cattle. On the other hand, if horses are imported simply to be employed in working, why should the drayman's or plowman's horse be taxed 20 per cent? In 1880 we had 19,357,488 horses in the country, and yet we fear a competition with some 27,000 foreign horses imported and tax them 20 per cent. For what? If it is for revenue, we ought to be ashamed of it. If it is for protection, we simply oppress farmers, and by no means protect our 10,000,000 home bred horses.

As to live cattle, in 1880 we had the following cattle:

Working oxen	933 841
Milch cows	12 443 120
Other cattle	22,488,550
Total	35,925,511

Still we tax foreign live cattle, of which we imported 58,748 in 1884—20 per cent. Is this not a war tax in time of peace of which the whole people should be thoroughly ashamed?

But when I come to the importation of sheep I shall of course run against snags. For all the sheep and lambs of Ohio will cry out in despair for protection. But let me show how unreliable a protection tariff really is against itself. I have stated we imported 293 848 sheep, which cost $816,832. The 20 per cent. duly collected thereon would be $163,366. Now, the average fleece of a sheep weighs a little over five pounds; it therefore follows that we imported 1,469,240 pounds of wool on the sheeps' backs, which, at 12 cents a pound duty, amounts to $176,308, and therefore more than the duty on the living sheep. The meat, therefore, is really free of tax. The raw wool tax is however, one of those political questions of which truly great statesmen in this country will become tired and disgusted, and the really strong political party that can and will make itself independent of one or two wool growing States will give this country not only free live sheep but free raw wool, and thereby give steady employment to many thousand hands in the woolen factories and establish in this country a great exporting trade in woolen fabrics of all kinds.

Cholera.

The Governors Warned of the Possible Coming of Cholera.

The National Board of Health has sent the following communication to all the Governors of all the States:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1884.

SIR:—A section of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1879, 20 Statutes at large, paragraph 484, chapter 202, requires that the National board of health shall "advise with the several departments of the government, the executives of the several States and the commissioners of the District of Columbia on all matters submitted by them, or whenever, in the opinion of the board such advice may tend to the preservation and improvement of the public health." In the execution of this provision of law, I am directed to advise your excellency that the presence of Asiatic cholera in an epidemic form in Europe is a constant menace to the people of this country. The disease has pressed steadily westward during the past two years, carrying wide-spread desolation in its path, and now it has found lodgment in European ports, whence more than half the epidemics from which we have hitherto suffered have been brought to our shores. With our vastly increased intercourse with foreign powers and our facilities for communication, the disease may at any moment make its appearance in this country. It is profoundly to be hoped that we may escape another visitation of this scourge, but following the history of past epidemics we can only hope for exemption from its attack, or should it gain a foothold for the mitigation of the suffering which necessarily attends its progress, by the most prompt and efficient sanitary service. No portion of any State should be left unguarded, for our facilities for both local and inter State communication afford ample means for carrying the poison far and wide throughout the land. In the absence of the sanitary service at any point, that point may, in the event of the cholera, become the centre from which the infection may spread to other portions of the States. In view of the imminent danger which threatens our people and the responsibilities resting upon our rulers and all in high official station, your excellency is respectfully and earnestly requested to call the attention of the legislature to the subject and to urge the necessity of appropriate legislation for providing means whereby the most thorough sanitary service, State and local, may be immediately organized. Much preliminary work requires to be done in many portions of every State to place the country in a good sanitary condition, and to this end every organized community should be provided with a competent board of health, and the State with a State board supplied with every requisite for aiding and directing the local authorities in their sanitary work. By the prompt adoption of such measures, we may hope if not wholly to escape an invasion of this dread disease, to be able at least to limit its ravages to the place where it first makes its appearance. I transmit herewith a copy of the rules and regulations framed by this board and recommended for adoption by the State and local boards of health, to be enforced in the event of the prevalence of the infections and contagious disease, assuring you of the deep interest taken by this board in all efforts looking to the preservation and improvement of the public health, as also of its desire to co-operate in such efforts in so far as it lawfully may. I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully,
(Signed) W. P. DUNWOODY,
Secretary.

Free Trade and Wages in England.

A lawyer of Milwaukee has received the following letter from Mr. John Bright:

LONDON, No. 13 Piccadilly, Nov. 12, '84.

Glenway Maxon, Milwaukee, Wis:

DEAR SIR: Your letter has been mislaid, and hence the delay in answering it. As to wages in this country, it is admitted that they have risen greatly and almost universally since the adoption of a free trade policy. In the cotton business in Lancashire the wages of the young women and girls have nearly doubled since the year before the abolition of our corn law and the reform of our tariff. The wages of domestic servants have risen in almost, if not quite, equal proportion. A bricksetter recently told me that he now received 7s. 6d., though in former years he worked for 4s. per day. A few weeks ago I asked an upholsterer in business in a large town in Scotland what he paid his men 30 or 40 years ago. He said that in the former years he paid his cabinet makers 12s. per week, and that he now pays them 28s. per week. I asked a gentlemen in one of our southern counties what change had taken place in the wages of farm laborers. He said they had risen in the 40 years from 7s. to 8s per week to 14s. or 15s. in that county, with which he was well acquainted. In Ireland I believe the wages of the laborers on farms, and other labor in proportion, have doubled since the year 1850. I have no doubt that the price of labor in this country has advanced more than 50 per cent. since our free trade movement commenced, while hours of labor have in many trades been reduced. We have had a long period of commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural depression, but our working population have not materially suffered, and their contentment has been general and remarkable. At this moment we are suffering less than is the case in other countries, and where any acute suffering exists it is much modified by the moderate price of food, and by the greater ease by which almost all the necessaries of life are obtained. The demands of our exchequer are large and the annual revenue is great, but it presses upon the people with a more greatly diminished weight than in the year before the change from a protective to a free trade policy. When you adopt a reasonable tariff you will have less fluctuations in trade and a more steady demand for labor. You have made the black man free; when will you be wise enough to set free the labor of your people? I am, respectfully yours,

JOHN BRIGHT.

Millinery! Millinery!!

I am now receiving my fall stock of

MILLINERY

AND

FANCY GOODS,

selected in person in the Northern markets. I have the

Best Selected Stock

I ever had and will be glad to have you call and examine for yourselves.

MISS M. H. SMITH,
NO. 19, HAY STREET.
Oct 30, 1884. 91-3m

1843. **Forty Years.** 1884.

J. C. THOMSON

AFTER FORTY YEARS IS STILL ON HAND WITH A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Groceries and Provisions,

which he will sell low for

CASH

or on time secured by good notes.

Would be pleased to have his friends of this and adjoining counties call and see him at

NO. 53 PERSON STREET.

J. C. THOMSON.
Nov 13, 1884 93f

Cumberland Foundry.

EMMITT & SON,
IRON FOUNDERS,

ON the line of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., only 15 minutes ride to Emmit's Cut, at Rockfish, have rebuilt their works, recently destroyed by fire. These are now in full blast, and they solicit a liberal share of the public patronage. Any work in the Iron line can be done by them as well as any where in the United States, and at lower prices than anywhere else in North Carolina, as our machinery is run by water.

It is strictly a Home Enterprise, among the People and for the People. They guarantee satisfaction in all cases.

Walter Watson, of Fayetteville, will receive orders for them and T. S. Luttrelloh will receive and pay the highest cash price for scrap iron, and other metals, for them, or they will buy same at Foundry. EMMITT & SON.
June 12, 1884. 72-remd2m

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

THE CENTURY

In 1885.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

PAPERS ON THE CIVIL WAR.

The important feature of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for the coming year—indeed, perhaps the most important ever undertaken by the magazine will be a series of papers on the great battles of the War for the Union, written by general officers high in command upon both the Federal and the Confederate sides.—General Grant (who writes of Vicksburg Shiloh, and other battles), Generals Longstreet, McClellan, Beauregard, Rosecrans, Hill, Admiral Porter, and others. The series opens in the November CENTURY with a graphically illustrated article on the Battle of Bull Run, written by the Confederate general, G. T. Beauregard. Brief sketches, entitled "Recollections of a Private," papers chronicling special events, descriptions of various auxiliary branches of the service, etc., will supplement the more important series by the various generals.

A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photographs, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations,—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

FICTION.

In this line THE CENTURY will maintain its prestige, and furnish the best stories by American writers that can be procured. In November begins a New Novel by W. D. Howells, author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc. This story deals with the rise of an American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novelette by Grace Denio Litchfield, and short stories by "Uncle Remus," Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, H. H., Julian Hawthorne, and other equally well-known writers will appear at various times.

Miscellaneous Features.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the Cities of Italy by W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on the New North West, being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant (of Kingston, Ontario), and others, descriptive of little known regions; papers on French and American art,—sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on Astronomy, Architecture, and History, the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc. Colonel George E. Warring, Jr., will describe Progress in Sanitary Draining; E. C. Stedman, Edmund Gosse, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and John Burroughs will write from time to time on outdoor subjects.

Readers of THE CENTURY may feel sure of keeping abreast of the times on leading subjects that may properly come within the province of a monthly magazine. Its circulation is now about 140,000 monthly, the November number exceeding that figure. Subscriptions should date from this number, beginning the War Series and Mr. Howells's novel. Price $4 00 a year, 35 cents a number. All book-sellers and news dealers sell it and take subscriptions, or remittance may be made to the publishers.

A free specimen copy of THE CENTURY will be sent on request. Mention this paper.

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AYER'S Ague Cure

contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral nor deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE

to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.
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Fayetteville Copper and Tin Works.

I WILL be found at the old, reliable stand of M. A. Baker, south side Hay Street, next to Railroad, where I am prepared with a corps of competent workmen to do all kinds of

Copper Work; Turpentine Stills, Steam and Water Piping.

All kinds of Copper Work made and repaired at short notice. Tin Roofing a specialty.

Persons in need of anything in this line will do well by giving me a call, before making arrangements elsewhere, as I am determined to please, and will not be undersold.

All job work in the country promptly attended to.

M. A. BAKER, JR.
Nov 13, 1884 93 6m

L. S. L.

Capital Prize, $150.000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. F. Early
Commissioners.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly. *It never scales or postpones.* Look at the following distributions:

175th Grand Monthly

AND THE

EXTRAORDINARY SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING

In the Academy of Music, New Orleans,

Tuesday, December 16, 1884,

Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150,000	$150,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000	50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000	20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000	20,000
20 PRIZES OF	1,000	20,000
50 "	500	25,000
100 "	300	30,000
200 "	200	40,000
600 "	100	60,000
1,000 "	50	50,000

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100 Approximation Prizes of	$200	$20,000
100 "	100	10,000
100 "	75	7,500
2,279 Prizes amounting to		$502,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders or New York exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense), addressed

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Nov. 13, 1884. 93-3t

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Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

JAMES D. WORRELL.
Jan. 30, 1884.

A FEW HINTS

FOR THE USE OF

AYER'S PILLS

DOSE.—*To move the bowels gently, 2 to 4 Pills; thoroughly, 4 to 6 Pills. Experience will decide the proper dose in each case.*

For Constipation, or Costiveness, no remedy is so effective as AYER'S PILLS. They insure regular daily action, and restore the bowels to a healthy condition.

For Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, AYER'S PILLS are invaluable, and a sure cure.

Heart-burn, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach, Flatulency, Dizziness, Headache, Numbness, Nausea, are all relieved and cured by AYER'S PILLS.

In Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, and Jaundice, AYER'S PILLS should be given in doses large enough to excite the liver and bowels, and remove constipation. As a cleansing medicine in the Spring, these PILLS are unequalled.

Worms, caused by a morbid condition of the bowels, are expelled by these PILLS.

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For Diarrhœa and Dysentery, caused by sudden colds, indigestible food, etc., AYER'S PILLS are the true remedy.

Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and Sciatica, often result from digestive derangement, or colds, and disappear on removing the cause by the use of AYER'S PILLS.

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Suppression, and Painful Menstruation, have a safe and ready remedy in

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No More Terror!
No More Pain!
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TO
Mother or Child.

The Dread of MOTHERHOOD Transformed to HOPE AND JOY.

Safety and Ease TO Suffering Woman.

This invaluable preparation is the result of a triumph of scientific skill, and no more inestimable benefit was ever bestowed on the mothers of the world.

It not only shortens the time of labor and lessens the intensity of pain, but, better than all, it greatly diminishes the danger to life of both mother and child, and leaves the mother in a condition highly favorable to speedy recovery, and far more capable to guarding against dangerous accessions, and other alarming symptoms incident to lingering and painful labor. Its truly wonderful efficacy in this respect entitles the Alcock-Ex Fezo to be ranked as one of the life-saving appliances given to the world by the discoveries of modern science.

From the nature of the case it will of course be understood that we cannot publish certificates concerning this REMEDY without sounding the delicacy of the writers. Yet we have hundreds of such testimonials in our possession, and any mother who is sure need it will ever again be without it in her time of trouble.

A prominent physician lately remarked to the proprietor, that if it were admissible to make public the letters we receive, the "Mothers' Friend would outsell anything on the market."

I most earnestly entreat every female expecting to be confined, to use Mother's Relief. Coupled with this entreaty, I will add that during a long obstetrical practice (forty years), I have never known it to fail to produce a safe and quick delivery.

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The value of Flour depends on the proportionate quantity of Gluten, Starch, Sugar and Phosphate of Lime. Maryland and Virginia Wheat, from which our Patent Roller Flours are manufactured, is unequalled for its purity and superior quality of nible properties.

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H. C. SMALLBONES, Sup't,
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This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

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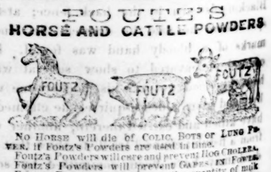

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